FLASHBACK

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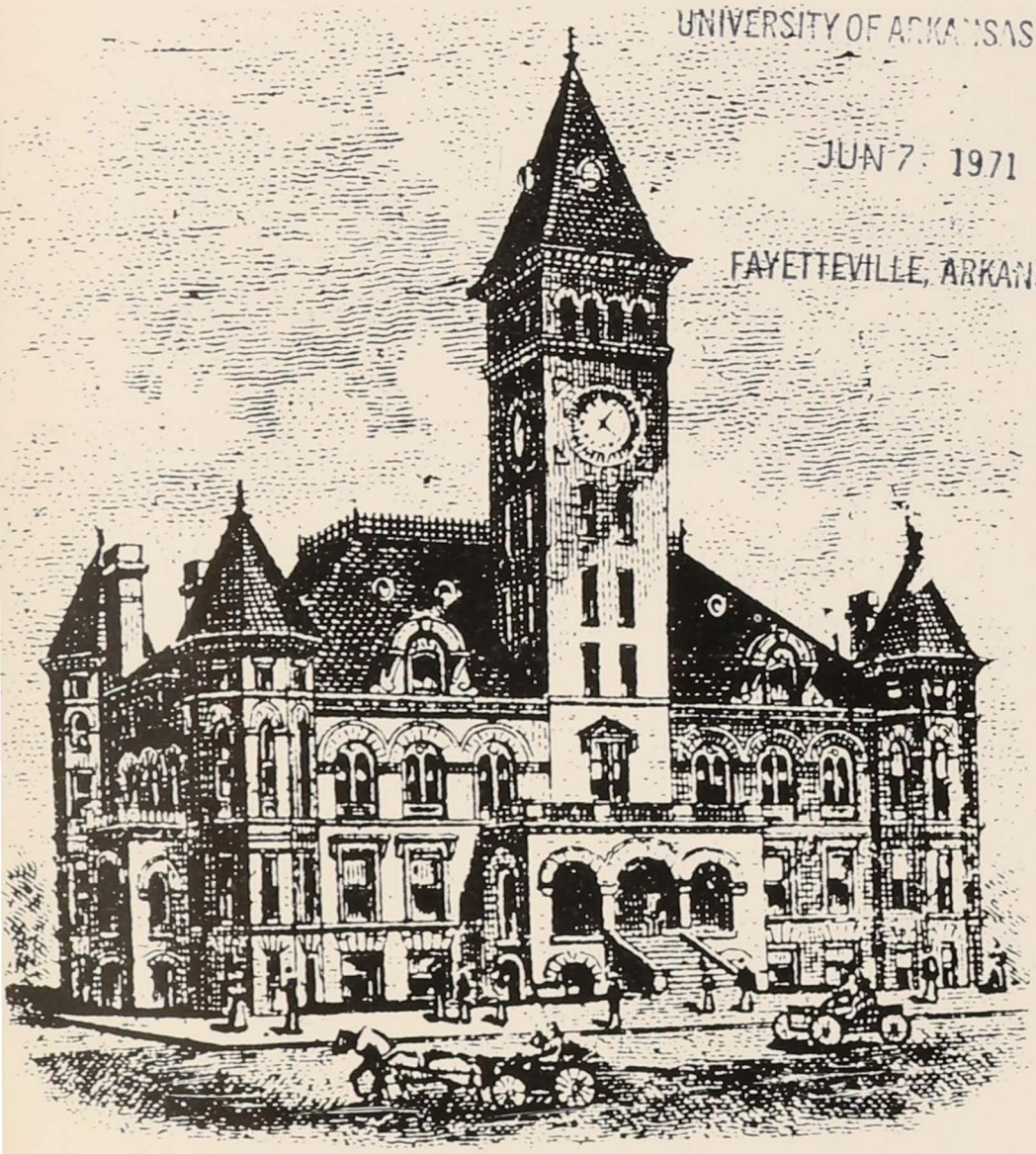
FAYETTEVILLE, ARKANSAS



Old Stone House

University Centennial

County Courthouse

Marriages of 1880

VISIT THE

Headquarters House

118 East Dickson Street

FAYETTEVILLE, ARKANSAS 72701

UNIVERSITY NOTES CENTENNIEAL

One hundred years ago, Arkansas, recovering from the ravages of the Civil War, turned her thoughts to the problems of providing higher education for her young.

The Morrill Act, adopted by the Federal Government on July 2, 1862 had granted to the states "an amount of public land equal to 30,000 acres for each senator and representative in Congress" under the 1860 census, to be used to establish public educational systems.

As early as 1864 Arkansas began attempts to take advantage of the Morrill Act, but it took four votes of the state legislature before an act was adopted on March 27, 1871 which met federal approval. That act, signed by Gov. O. A. Hadley, marked the birth of the Arkansas Industrial University, which is now the University of Arkansas, and celebrating its 100th anniversary.

Tradition says the act which was finally approved by the legislature, and okayed by the federal government, was drawn by Lafayette Gregg, a supreme court justice who then lived in Fayetteville.

The act of March 27, 1871 had 21 sections prescribing definite powers and methods of procedure for establishment of the state's first University.

Section three provided for a governing board of trustees, one "...for each judicial circuit..." with all "authority and necessary powers to carry out the provisions of this act in locating, organizing and maintaining such Industrial University and a normal school therein..."

On the last day of the General Assembly of 1871, the board was named. The first catalog of the University lists the Trustees as Thomas Smith, Little Rock, ex-officio, President; M. A. Cohn, Little Rock, secretary; A. W. Bishop, Little Rock, treasurer; J. E. Bennett, Helena; P. H. Young, Little Rock; J. M. Clayton, Oakville; E. J. Searle, Arkadelphia; Major H. C. C. Botefuhr, Fayetteville; A. S. Prather, Huntsville; John N. Sarber*, Clarksville and A. H. Millen, Camden.

The legislative act authorized any county, city or incorporated town to bid for the location of the University and to obtain funds either by subscription or by the sale of bonds, bearing eight per cent interest, to be paid by taxation.

The first Monday in August, 1871 was fixed as the date for such an election, called in response to the petition of 50 or more voters.

(*Dr. R. F. Naylor, of Clarksville, succeeded Sarber who soon resigned.)

Fayetteville got into the act early and the result of that election for location of the University showed:

Location	Amount of Bid	Result
Pulaski County	$150,000	Against
Independence County	100,000	Against
WASHINGTON COUNTY	100,000	FOR
Little Rock	50,000	Against
Batesville	50,000	For
FAYETTEVILLE	30,000	FOR

Thus, Fayetteville and Washington County became the site of Arkansas Industrial University. It should be noted that only two negative votes were cast in Fayetteville.

David Walker and Lafayette Gregg, both well-known in Washington County history, were among the active supporters of the bond issue to secure the University for Washington County.

Much credit is given these two men for the fact that Washington County was the only county with interest enough to make an offer and that Fayetteville was one of two towns so desirous of being chosen as the site of the University that bonds were voted for the purpose.

The County's interest in advanced education had previously been demonstrated by the location within it of Fayetteville Female Seminary, the Far West Seminary, Ozark Institute, Arkansas College, Cane Hill College and others.

Of all the common schools in Arkansas, as reported in the 1860 census, nearly one-twelfth were in Washington County.

When the Board of Trustees met on Sept. 18, 1871 in Little Rock, they had to move rapidly. Under the Morrill Act, the institution was required to be in actual operation on Feb. 12, 1872.

When the bids for the location were opened, it was discovered that in addition to the $100,000 offered by Washington County in 30-year bonds bearing eight per cent interest, and the $30,000 offered by Fayetteville, David Walker had offered 280 acres of land, Lafayette Gregg had offered 110 acres, and William A. Britton had offered 20 acres. Prairie Grove Valley offered 866 acres of land and $7,350 in notes.

Two committees were appointed to study the bids. The next meeting was to be on Oct. 12, 1871 after a committee to visit the sites had time to function, but only five board members appeared so the board was adjourned from day to day until finally, on Oct. 16, all but Sarber and Millen were present.

The minutes of that board meeting show that "Trustee Bennett, on behalf of the committee to investigate the legality and solvency of bids and donations in Washington and other counties" presented a "full and able report." The report tells of his visit to Fayetteville but no details are given. Favorable reports were given

on both Fayetteville and Batesville and the report noted the "inaccessibility" of Fayetteville.

On Oct. 17, 1871 Bennett offered a resolution accepting the donations from those within Washington county and stating "that the Arkansas Industrial University, be and the same is hereby permanently located within the limits of Washington County, Arkansas."

The resolution was adopted.

When the buildings and grounds committee, composed of Prather, Bennett and Cohn met in Fayetteville on Nov. 11, 1871, only three months remained to get the new school into operation.

Their first task was to select the site. This involved making a decision between Fayetteville and the Prairie Grove Valley. The committee inspected 10 sites before selecting "...the magnificent homestead of Mr. William McIlroy" a location they termed "Superior to all the rest we had seen and second to none in the state of Arkansas."

The 160-acre McIlroy farm was purchased for $12,000, $1,000 of which were paid by the citizens of Fayetteville.

There was one building on the grounds, but the committee found "...the accommodations insufficient for the number of students expected" and asked for additional temporary buildings. The building committee arranged to put up a two-story frame building 24 by 40 feet in dimension and suitable for "about 120 students." That building cost $975.

The McIlroy home was rearranged to make it suitable for classrooms and the board had to provide such furniture as stoves, desks, seats, chairs, maps, charts, blackboards, globes, etc., for the use of instructors and students.

By working at top speed, the board had the school ready to open on Jan. 22, 1872--20 days before the deadline!

Bishop, who became the second president of the school, noted in his inaugural address on July 3, 1874 "...there was nothing to start from but a farm house and 160 acres of land; a hillside surpassingly beautiful indeed; a location the finest in the state; but the soil alone to build upon..."

Thus did Fayetteville and Washington County become the home of the state's first University.

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EARLY BANK DIRECTORS

(EDITOR'S NOTE: Society member D. E. Manske, in reading through the journal of the Senate for 1836, discovered an entry concerning the legislative action naming directors for the Fayetteville branch of the Bank of Arkansas. The following is an exact copy of that action as it appeared in the journal.)

Thursday, November 3, 1836

The two houses then proceeded to the election of nine directors for the branch bank at Fayetteville, when the following named gentlemen were put in nomination: W. T. Larremore, Lodowick Brodie, James Byrnside, William Skelton, Maurice Wright, John Henry, Alfred Wallace, Philemon Williams and Alfred Henderson.

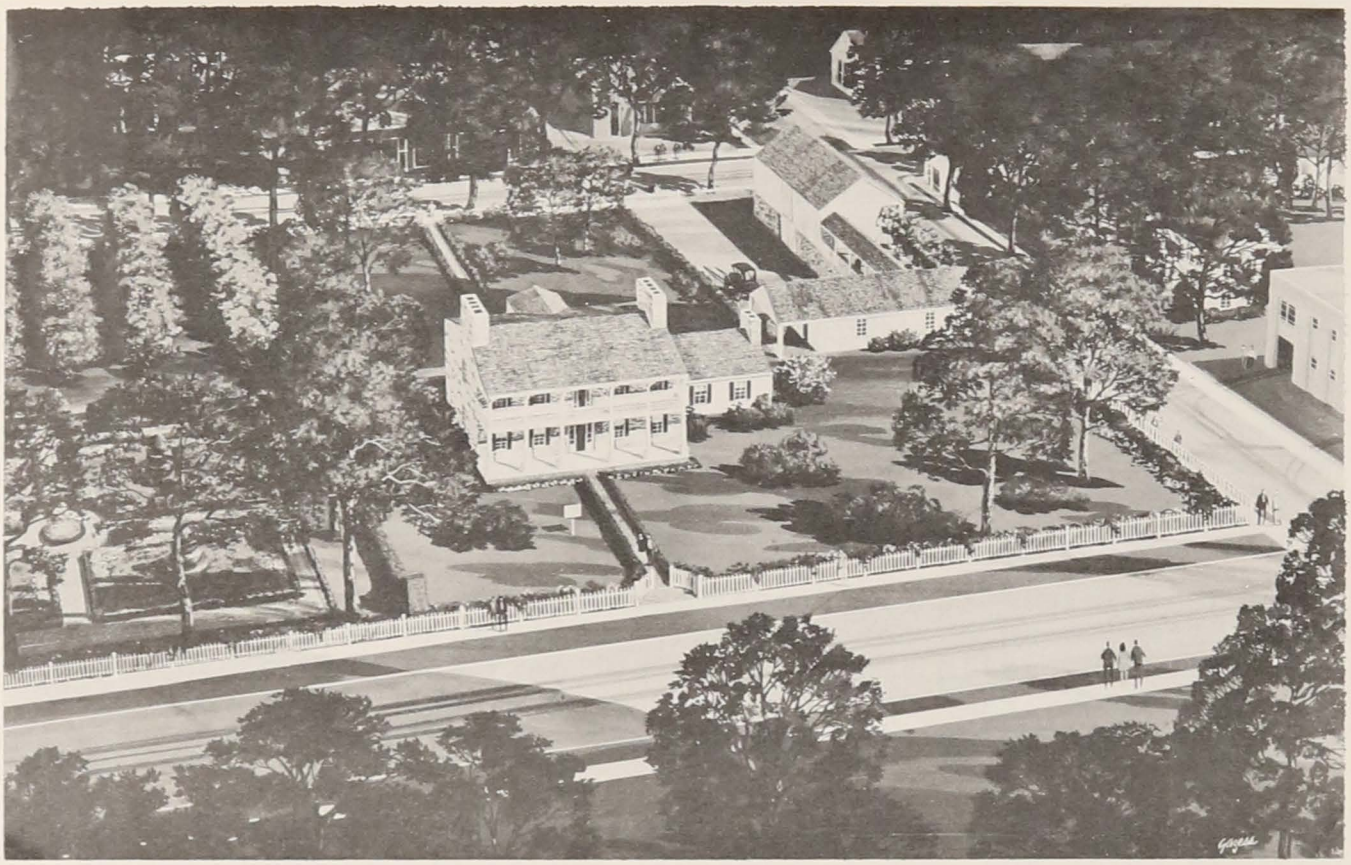
The result of the joint vote of both houses was for Larremore, thirty-seven votes; for Brodie, thirty-six votes; for Byrnside, thirty-six votes; for Skelton, thirty-seven votes; for Wallace, thirty-seven votes; for Wright thirty-six votes; for Henry, thirty-seven votes; for Williams, thirty-seven votes; and for Henderson, thirty-seven votes.

Whereupon, W. T. Larremore, Lodowick Brodie, James Byrnside, William Skelton, Alfred Wallace, Maurice Wright, John Henry, Alfred Henderson, and Philemon Williams, having received a majority of all the votes given, were declared duly elected Directors of the branch of the Bank of the State of Arkansas, at Fayetteville, for the time prescribed by law.

The following Senators voted for each of the persons nominated for Directors, the others not voting, viz: Messrs. Ball, Clark, Ferguson, Hill, Kuykendall, McCamy, Saunders, Thornton and Mr. President.

SAM C. ROANE

And'w J. Greer, Secretary



Drawing shows how Stone House will look when restoration is complete.

Restoration Planned

One man's dream of leaving a fitting memorial to his pioneer ancestors is rapidly gaining momentum and will soon be off the drawing board.

Edward Durell Stone of New York City, has been working for nearly a decade to acquire the property upon which the home of his grandfather, Stephen K. Stone is located, and he now owns, or has options to buy, most of Block 25 in Fayetteville.

He has also taken other steps to preserve the house after it has been restored to its original condition as an ante bellum home of a merchant in early day Fayetteville.

Stone, who has come a long way from his boyhood in this Ozark City, has made arrangements with the Arkansas Parks, Recreation and Travel Commission to accept the house to be operated as a tourist attraction.

The gift is contingent upon an appropriation for funds for maintenance and operation by the state legislature and upon restoration by Stone.

Stone has committed himself to expenditures in excess of $100,000.

in land acquisition. He has appointed John G. Williams, head of the architecture department at the University of Arkansas and Gary Vowels as resident architects in charge of the restoration.

Stone, recognized as one of the nation's outstanding architects, expects the restoration to take a long time, and is thinking in terms of a completion date of five years hence.

He indicated on a recent visit to Fayetteville that arrangements are completed to turn over the deeds to the state next month.

An artist's conception of his restoration plan shows what Stone has in mind for the brick house, which was built some time before 1850 by Judge David Walker, well known jurist and legislator of the period and an early day resident of Fayetteville.

The brick house is included in the National Register of Historic Sites, and fronts an old two-story frame house occupied by Mrs. John Ridge when she fled Indian Territory after the murder of her husband. Mrs. Ridge was accompanied by Miss Sophia Sawyer, who started the Fayetteville Female Seminary, which was located south of the Stone House.

The architect never lived in the house himself, but it was the boyhood home of his father, Benjamin Stone, and holds memories of his grandparents for the man who has earned international fame for his innovative ideas in the field of architecture.

On his last visit to Fayetteville he related his first architectural venture was building a bird house which took first prize in a contest sponsored by the Fayetteville Daily Democrat, forerunner of the Northwest Arkansas Times.

It was this contest which led him to pursue a career in architecture, Stone said.

At this time he said he plans only to restore the house and will not construct the stables and outbuildings pictured on the corner of Church and Mountain Streets, in the artist's conception. He does plan to restore the formal garden area which was designed by his grandmother.

The house is presently divided into apartments. The west side of the house shows the scars of an artillery burst which family tradition says hit while Mrs. Stephen K. Stone was descending the staircase. The house was hit during a foray by Fagan's Confederate Battery on Oct. 3, 1864.

Fayetteville will boast two historic restorations upon completion of the Stone House. The Tebbetts House was acquired by the Washington County Historical Society in 1967, and opened for the third tourist season May 1.

On Oct. 31, 1965 the Society placed a historical marker at the Stone House.

SLAVE WOMAN'S SILVER COIN

On March 4, 1844, Patsy, a slave woman, was sold by Mr. R. E. C. Dougherty to Alfred R. King. The sale was near Pine Bluff, and Patsy was a slave for life. The consideration was Three Hundred Dollars in cash.

Patsy, the slave, lived with the King family and was a faithful servant during the Civil War and afterward until her death. Many of the slaves, freed by Presidential decree, declined to leave their masters.

Like many of the slaves, Patsy was powerful superstitious, and was afraid of "hants and witches." To protect herself from their evil she wore a half-dollar in her stocking every day of her last thirty years. It was never once taken out.

The silver coin, worn very thin, with no trace of the engraving left on its surface, was taken from her body at her death. Wrapped in a tissue, it reposes now in the safe keeping of one of the descendants of her master.

Courtesy of Mrs. Lura Wilson

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HELP FOR GENEALOGISTS

The federal government has undertaken a program to help people trace their family trees.

The National Archives and Record Service says it will make old census data more useful to genealogists who are hampered in their search after family backgrounds because the census material is compiled by place, not name. Researchers have had to turn to private indexes of the census, arranged by name, in their work.

The Archives staff is now planning to publish a list of existing private census indexes, and has asked publishers of such indexes to contact the Archives about new or reprinted indexes.

Some 25,000 genealogists visit the Archives each year in their research of family trees, and another 100,000 queries are handled by mail.

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DRIVING OX WAGONS TO CHURCH

(EDITOR'S NOTE: Mrs. Burlene Hilton found the following item in a scrap book compiled by the late Mrs. Harry Yates. This very interesting article, written by L. G. Chalmers, was printed in the "Enterprise State American", a weekly publication of John Brown College on March 18, 1925. Chalmers had interviewed Mrs. Yates who is the grandmother of Harry Yates who lives in Lincoln at the present time.)

Traveling in an ox-wagon would, no doubt, seem very slow to the people of the present generation, who ride in automobiles and airplanes, but many of the early settlers in Northwest Arkansas drove oxen as far as 50 miles to attend camp meetings, Mrs. M. A. Yates, of near Clyde, Ark., said in a recent interview. These camp meetings were great events in these early days and they were well attended.

Mrs. Yates has lived in, or near, Clyde for almost eighty-five years, having come with her parents from Tennessee in 1840, when she was three years old. She is one of the few people yet living who remember the old time camp meetings.

One meeting was no sooner over than the people began to prepare for another service the following summer. A part of the preparation consisted in having a two-day sacramental service every three months. None of the church members ever thought of staying away from these services, Mrs. Yates said. Prayer services were also held at frequent intervals and prayers for the success of the summer camp were offered because the people realized that the success of the meetings depended upon their faithfullness throughout the year.

Each year several days before the meeting began, the men loaded wagons with the necessary household goods and drove to the grounds where they worked for several days in making final preparations.

A large shed stood in the center of the grounds and around this the cabins were grouped, for many of the families built log cabins in which they lived during the meetings. Others camped on the grounds living in covered wagons or in tents. The work of the men consisted in arranging or rebuilding the seats in the large auditorium, making the needed repairs on the cabins, and cleaning the grounds.

The Saturday before the opening day was a busy time. Early in the morning campers began to arrive in wagons and on horseback, and by noon the scene was one of confusion, for by that time the hundreds of people were getting settled. Great stores of provisions were being put away into the cabins and everywhere one could hear the innocent chatter and the gay laughter of the children, as well as the more serious conversation of their elders.

By night, the campers were settled in their temporary homes and all was in readiness for the meetings that would begin on the morrow. The darkie cooks were in charge of the kitchens and they too had a camp meeting, for the campers brought their slaves with them. The evening air was redolent with savory smells, announcing that supper was being prepared.

At sun-up, a blast from the cow horn awakened the camp and soon everyone was astir, the servants preparing breakfast while the others were making ready for the morning service. Before the morning was half gone, the people had assembled in the auditorium and the presiding minister had announced the first hymn which the congregation sang lustily. In those days, the preacher read one line of the hymn at a time, the congregation singing it after him.

It is said that a preacher in the early days was "lining" a hymn to his congregation. He had read the first line and while they were singing it, he saw a horse break its halter and start down the road. The preacher announced the fact to his congregation and they sang what they thought was the second line. The hymn read as follows: "Jesus my all to heaven has gone. There goes a horse with a side saddle on."

At the close of the song service, the preacher, who often was a local man, a farmer or a teacher, stood up to preach. Many of the preachers had very little schooling, but they knew the one Book well. Mrs. Yates said that one preacher fastened his Bible to the plowhandles and read while the team was resting. There was no suggestion of modernism in the sermons then, for the Bible was held to be the inspired word of God.

The sermons these men preached were not always eloquent, but the simple messages inspired the godly men and women and called the penitents back to the "old paths."

After the morning service the preacher announced that a beef or perhaps a hog was being barbecued for dinner and that no one should go hungry, as there was enough food for all.

In the afternoon and again in the evening there were services, then about ten o'clock the cow horn sounded "lights out" and all was quiet.

Day after day the preachers exhorted and entreated the people to serve the true and living God. After many days the meeting came to a close and the people turned again home, singing as they went. Back to the home churches, they began making preparations for the next year's meeting.

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BENJAMIN HARVEY GREATHOUSE

by Thomas Rothrock

In Northwest Arkansas, in Washington County, there is a small but pretty and fertile valley named after the stream which flows through it, Clear Creek Valley. In this valley, some 5 or 6 miles north of Fayetteville was located the old Greathouse home at Greathouse Springs. Some of the family still live in the valley. To this valley, Benjamin Harvey Greathouse moved with his family in 1856 from Conway County, Arkansas. He was the eldest of 11 children born to Robert Ambrose and Margaret Blount Greathouse.

Here in Clear Creek Valley, Ben Greathouse grew to be a proud man--a man of courage, independence and quick temper. In turn he was a soldier, minister of the Gospel, farmer, legislator, merchant, and then a farmer again. Never would he go in debt. If he bought a farm or a loaf of bread, he paid for it. When he thought he was right he plainly said so and no man could change him. When the writer of this article was in his teens, he attended a Union Sunday School held at the old Grandview Methodist Church on the heights above Clear Creek, just northwest of Greathouse Springs. "Uncle Ben" used to visit us on occasion, and preach to us. The writer recalls him as an elderly gentleman of good looks and scholarly bearing.

At the age of 15, Ben Greathouse joined Major Buck Brown's Battalion of Confederate Cavalry. They once surprised a Federal patrol near Fayetteville and after a sharp exchange of fire the Feds fled, leaving one young officer whose mount had been shot from under him. He was captured, but later turned loose. In another foray, they attacked Fayetteville from the west. Ben Greathouse and two comrades were hit in the breast, but recovered. There are of course many other incidents in young Greathouse's war experiences.

After the war, when Ben became of legal age, he was licensed to preach the Gospel. His license was dated Nov. 13, 1871 and signed by Thomas Wainright, Presiding Elder, and P. R. Smith, secretary, Quarterly Conference at Fayetteville.

The first circuit given young Greathouse was in extreme Northwest Arkansas, in Benton County, where he had four churches miles apart. He rode horseback from one to the other. Thinking to save time and effort, he gave a sermon at one church on Sunday morning then rode 10 miles to give the same sermon at another church that evening.

"When I looked over my congregation," he related in after years, "there, lo and behold, were about half the folks I had preached to that morning. Choking down my surprise and even panic I preached a sermon strictly off the cuff--my first such."

This circuit paid him $50 a year in money and varying amounts of sorghum molasses and horse feed. Ben thought he deserved a better circuit and told his bishop as much.

The bishop, an old man, looked at him thoughtfully, then remarked, "Ben, I've always noted that a preacher is paid about what he is worth." "After that," said Greathouse later, "I never again complained to my bishop about my pay."

In the earlier days of his ministry he conducted a camp meeting in Franklin County in conjunction with another Methodist minister whose name has vanished with the years. The community bully had boasted he would break up the meeting and came there one evening with that in mind and rendered reckless by whiskey. It was Greathouse's evening to preach and he was several times interrupted by the chap in question. Directly, the other minister, a larger man than Ben, caught the bully and held him. "Come here, Ben," he quietly requested.

"If you folks will excuse me from the pulpit for a minute or so," spoke Ben, "the meeting will then be resumed."

Taking the bully outside the brush arbor the two ministers rammed his head into an oak tree until he begged for mercy and promised to behave himself. He learned the hard way that it was best not to challenge two young Confederate veterans.

After considerable moving about in the northwest and west central parts of Arkansas, the late 1800's found Greathouse and his family in Fayetteville and the early 1890's in Fort Smith. While in the latter place, he preached one evening in the colored Methodist Church, a number of his own congregation going to hear him. During the delivery of the sermon the colored people kept up a "hallelujah--amen" chorus and at the close of the service one of Ben's church members walked up and remarked, "Brother Greathouse, I believe you have preached a better sermon here than in your own church."

"I had more support," was Ben's answer.

Of a grimmer nature was the fact that while in Fort Smith he administered the last rites to 13 men condemned to be hanged by Judge Isaac C. Parker.

For a time, Ben Greathouse was in the Indian Territory. A colored deputy marshal came in search of his house for evidence of an outlaw the officers were after. Ben reached for the Winchester rifle he kept at hand.

"You won't search my home for outlaws," he stated bluntly.

"I'll go get a search warrant," countered the colored deputy.

"Search warrant or not, you won't search my home for outlaws," repeated Ben just as bluntly--and the man did not.

At one time while in the Indian Territory the Greathouse family lived near the famous 101 ranch and Ben became acquainted with one of the Miller Brothers, owners of the ranch. It was shortly before the opening of the Cherokee Strip and Miller had purchased a high-priced race horse with which to make "the run." Miller and Greathouse were out riding one day, the former on his fine race horse and the latter on a mule. A storm approached and the scurry for shelter became a race in which the mule kept up with the horse or even a stride ahead.

"Ben," Miller observed dryly when shelter was reached, "I should have bought that mule to make the run on instead of this high-priced horse."

The 1890's found the Greathouse family in Texas. At Tyler, the Methodists had built a great, new church and were experiencing difficulty in paying for the structure. Ben was sent to help the congregation out of their financial troubles.

The preacher of another congregation began sniping at Ben from the pulpit and, characteristically, Ben sniped back. One day he met the other on a downtown sidewalk and the other began making remarks about Greathouse and his church which were not good. Acting again in character, Ben seized his buggy whip and with the butt of it laid the other flat on the sidewalk.

While at Jacksonville in East Texas a local option liquor election came up and Greathouse, an ardent dry, spoke vigorously over the county for the drys. So heated did the campaign grow, that four or five men took rifles and six-shooters and accompanied him by buckboard wherever he went.

A colored preacher was imported by the wets to talk to the colored folks. Hearing he was to talk at a certain place Ben and his bodyguard went there, arriving while the colored preacher was talking. The latter done, Ben got up and argued against him.

Among other things he stated, "I like a colored man, but I like him all colored. This man is mixed. He's part white."

When Ben was done the colored preacher had another word. "Sho, sho," he acknowledged, "Ah'm not all colored. Ah's mixed. Ah'm part white, but you never can tell; maybe some of Brother Greathouse's relations am responsible."

In after years, Ben would relate this story on himself and laugh heartily over it.

While the Greathouse family was at Jacksonville, there was race trouble of a serious nature. White people became worked up to a hysterical stage and a mob formed. Ben got up on a box and tried to quiet the mob. Ugly words and stones were hurled at him but he stood his ground. Finally, he was able to pull the saner members of the mob to his side. The pent-up fury finally subsided, the mob scattered and a bloody riot was averted.

Over the years, Ben Greathouse had reached the position of Elder, but while at Longview in East Texas he retired from the full-time ministry and bought a farm in Fulton County, Arkansas. Here he entered the Democratic primary for a seat in the State House of Representatives, but was defeated.

In 1910, he bought a farm at Hog Eye, south of Prairie Grove in Washington County and here he was elected to the first of two terms in the State Senate. He later served one term in the House of Representatives. From then on, he was known as Senator Greathouse, when he wasn't called "Uncle Ben."

He was married several times because of the death of his wives. The seven children of his family belong to his first wife, Martha Stout Greathouse. Being alternately merchant and farmer for many years, Ben Greathouse passed away at Lincoln, Washington County, in 1940, aged ninety-one years.

When 87 years of age, he climbed a tall pine in his yard to saw out dead limbs. Seeing his hat and cane in the house, his wife finally located him in the tree top. She telephoned a son, Jack, and his wife at Fayetteville to come talk to the old fellow about doing such things.

To his daughter-in-law, he spoke emphatically, "Let me tell you something, young lady. I'm 87 years old and never yet have I asked anyone what to do and what not to do. I'm not starting now."

A year before he died, he swam across a "swimmin' hole" in the Illinois River.

When he knew his time was up, he got out of bed and put on his clothes, then lay down again.

To his son, Jack, he said, "I've paid my way since I was 16 and I intend to do so until the last. You'll find my funeral arrangements made and the money to pay for it."

Benjamin Harvey Greathouse died with his "boots on." he wished it that way. Like so many Southerners who went through the war and reconstruction, he was a Rebel to the end. To the day of his death he still thought the South right.

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(This article appeared in Volume XVI, pages 163-168 of the Arkansas Historical Quarterly.)

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OLD CIRCUIT COURT RECORDS

A hundred years ago, the Circuit Clerk apparently had power to render judgment in certain cases. George W. M. Reed, Clerk, issued a judgment against James Stevenson, in favor of James R. Pettigrew in the amount of $300. The defendant confessed the judgment.

Elias C. Boudinot, assignee of James R. Pettigrew filed against Mrs. Stevenson.

Court was held the 4th Monday in September 1868 and E. G. Hamm was Judge of the Fifth Judicial Circuit of which Washington Co. was a part.

The grand jurors included Eli Winn, H. C. C. Botefuhr, Mauris Clark, James M. Williford, John H. Rieff, James A. Ferguson, A. W. Wasson, David Carter, George W. Mackay, Zaddock Winn, Thomas McKnight, Henry T. Cate, Daniel L. Pearson, William C. Edwards, Isaac F. Lychliter, James Stirman, William H. Eidson and Meredith Magness with David Carter as foreman.

L. W. Yates and W. B. Howell were charged with contempt, and William Q. Dye aroused the ire of the judge by not reporting on time. William Skelton faced a larceny charge.

The trial jury for Mr. Skelton included Alexander C. Robinson, John Hewitt, Lafayette A. Byrd, James H. Wilson, James M. Reed, John M. Caldwell, Joseph Mayes, John D. Benbrook, John Blakely, Daniel Chapman, Andrew J. Blackwell and E. L. McComb, who found in favor of the defendant.

Samuel E. Kenner received a nolle prosequi and the trial of James Dunlap, for a robbery was set for the March term. Dunlap witnesses, Washington and Lear Buchanan, failed to attend and the court admonished them with fines. John Wilhite was charged with larceny, Lafayette Curtis and A. J. McRoy, with contempt, and James Brixey, with a misdemeanor for which the jury acquitted him.

Wilhite was also acquitted and ordered to go hence. Wm. Vance received a nolle prosequi. A. J. McRoy, pay the contempt fine or stand committed.

James E. Trout asked permission to resign as trustee of the creditors of Joseph L. Dickson and James H. Stirman, stating he had about $14,000 on hand, and due to his own business, did not have time to take care of the trusteeship.

A Civil docket contained the names of James M. Johnson, John W. Drake, W. A. McCubbin, James Marrs, Leonard Trammell, Thomas McAdams, Presley Belt, and Walter D. Parks.

Many small cases were continued from term to term of the court. A common civil complaint was trespass, whatever it meant. James R. Berry, W. H. Campbell, James M. Tuttle, Solomon Scribner, Lee. T. Blakemore and Ransom Clary were involved in civil actions.

Sylvanus Walker, Hiram Combs, Porter M. Ownbey, H. H. Bolinger, Jacob Yoes, Thomas B. Ballard, and Peter Mankins were involved in law suits; also Jonas M. Tebbetts, Mauris Coffey, Tilford W. Thomason, Thomas Ballard, Thomas Marques and Hillard W. Marlow.

Isaac Taylor was executor of the will of Margaret Byrnside, deceased.

In January of 1869 a judgment amounting to $341.25 was obtained by James A. Hancock against the Beans--Mark, Ruth and John. B. F. Little was the Sheriff and published a legal notice in the Mountain Echo. Statement of the amount was signed by publishers John A. Richardson and Mr. Bard.

John Butterfield was assessed an $8,000 judgment in favor of James P. King, executor of the last will and testament of Emzy Wilson, deceased. Frederick M. Kidd and David Moore administered the estate of the late Tandy K. Kidd.

In March of 1869, Judge E. D. Hamm occupied the bench and the Sheriff summoned James S. West, James Phipps, Lafayette Brooks, Richard Dye, David E. Robinson, David Carter, John Q. Benbrook, Thomas Wilson, Henderson Bates, Isaac Means, M. Larue Harrison, John Thomas, Samuel Mayes, Jr., James W. Scott, Daniel Chapman, John Reese, Thomas Williams, F. M. Dill, John W. Buie, and Obed Cate to qualify for the Grand Jury. Mr. Benbrook was appointed foreman.

The usual five dollar fine was assessed against jurors who failed to report or were tardy. The list included Bates, Reese and Harrison. Get with it, boys!!

S. D. Jarnagan, John J. Son, Thomas A. Cline, W. F. Godard, Daniel Michaels and others felt the wrath of the Court. We will look at the end of the term to see if the fines were remitted.

Emerson Rutherford was charged with a theft. William B. Rutherford and Thomas J. Blakemore were bondsmen.

J. M. Pittman was elected as Special Judge to sit in cases on which the regular judge, Mr. Hamm, was disqualified. The petit jury included the names of: Daniel Michaels, E. S. Cox, Abraham Jack, N. A. Carney, C. S. Summers, Meredith Cook, William Marion, F. M. Campbell, Maurice Coffey, George Rudolph, William Hutchinson, William Bloyd, Daniel Bradley, Daniel Jobe, James Huffacker, John Cox, William G. Aiken, Adam J. Reed, John Rizzley, Jack and Alexander Hendry.

James Dunlap, who had received several continuances, was freed by the jury and told to go hence

John Holcomb received a nolle pros on a larceny charge. William R. Presley was arraigned on an assault to kill charge. His bond was signed by S. W. Horn and William S. Crawley. Jacob Yoes was administrator of the estate of Dedrick Yoes, deceased. He received a judgment for $600 against Peter Mankins and Charles Cate. The judgment may have been for the failure of Mr. Mankins to make a proper return on a court paper.

Sylvanus Walker hailed Porter M. Ownbey on a slander charge. The trial lasted several days. These were the cases which drew the countryside into the county seat. The issues were resolved in favor of Mr. Ownbey.

Joseph Runnels and Christopher Cox were charged with murder. They asked the court to place A. K. Berry, Calvin Dunaway, M. Henderson, Andrew Dunaway, John K. Austin, Miller Drake, Miller Bell Williams, James M. Worley, Isaac Gilbert, C. D. Slaughter, Thomas J. Johnson and A. C. Hash under bond to appear at the trial.

Joseph Runnells furnished Jas. M. Sanders as his surety, and Christopher Cox gave as friends Henderson Vaughn, Barnet Beach, and Edward Mullins, who vouched that he would be present at his trial.

In August Henry R. Cate, Robert Mays, John Reed, Harve Martin, A. W. Reede, John Blakely, and John Irvin were added to the petit jury panel.

William L. Nolen was plaintiff in a number of cases for debt, indicating he was a business man or loaned personal moneys. Instead of banks, people loaned money in those days.

Samuel Vernon, Benjamin Woodruff, John W. Bivens, Alexander Marrs, Isaac Marrs, Hiram Combs and William Tucker were listed on the civil docket.

The trial of Christopher Cox for murder lasted several days. The jury came in with a verdict of not guilty and he was ordered to go hence. H. C. C. Botefuhr and Thomas Carter were added to the jury panel.

John M. Smith was indicted for refusing to come to the aid of an officer. John C. Hannah and John Goodrich were added to the list, then the names of Andrew Ashley and William Martin. Bond was made by C. F. Stout, B. F. Little (the Sheriff?) and William J. Gilliland. Apparently this officer had jumped one of the boys or he wasn't very well thought of.

A new term of court was begun in September, 1869 with Sylvester Capps, M. P. Daniel, Thomas B. Pollard, James H. Cate, Wesley King, Wilson Phillips, John Phillips, John Little, James M. Campbell, Moses Long, Thomas B. Pollard, James H. Stirman, John Johnson and Henry Galaher serving on the Grand Jury.

Robert L. Walker, Jacob Book, Angus Little, John Thomas, Henderson Bates, George Aaron, and Thomas T. Brown were added.

The Petit Jury included Wiley Barnes, Anderson Sanders, James Privett, Kane S. Fitzgerald, W. Z. Mayes, William Mays, William L. Alexander, William B. Parks, Andrew J. Blackwell, Stephen D. Graham, Thomas Brooks, Benjamin Ramey, John Cantrell, Joseph G. Reed, William Karnes, Reub Carter, Samuel Shreve, Wilson Rizley and William Joice.

N. A. Carney, William Eidson, William Sharp, Samuel Cox, Adam Carter, Jacob Johnson, G. F. L. Rudolph and W. B. Strickler were added.

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NAME CHANGE

Tuesday, November 3, 1829. The name of the Post Office at Washington Court House in this territory, has been changed by order of the Postmaster General to Fayetteville. Persons writing to that place should direct their letters to "Fayetteville, Washington County, A. T." Otherwise, they may be sent to the Washington which is the seat of Justice of Hempstead County. -- Taken from "Wilderness to Statehood with William E. Woodruff", by Thomas Rothrock. (Excerpts from the Arkansas Gazette.)

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BITS OF HISTORY YOU MAY HAVE MISSED

(Quotations from Booklets in our series. See the next page for information about the new seven-year index, Methodists in Fayetteville, and other historical material available from the Society.)

W. J. Lemke in "The Walker Family Album" - "In this small burying ground--the Walker Cemetery--lies the dust of four Confederate officers, a United States Senator, a Chief Justice of the Arkansas Supreme Court, three mayors of Fayetteville--Walkers all. And three kinsmen of General George Washington--because David Walker married Jane Lewis Washington, granddaughter of Warner Washington, first cousin of George Washington."

Major Thompson to his wife. From "The Civil War Letters of Major William G. Thompson", edited by E. C. Bearss - "I found a Union family about three miles out who were poor enough and God knows ignorant enough. The house is a double log cabin with cut and clay chimney and no daubing, but so open between the logs that I could throw a cat through. I found in this place the grandmother, father, mother, and about ten children from 25 years of age down to one using milk, all dirty and ragged. The girls all smoking strong pipes and home made tobacco, and the brother, a young gent of about 25 in butternuts and bare feet, was sitting on the bed engaged in the innocent amusement of combing with a fine comb a very long bushy head of hair and at every rake he examined to see what success he had."

Rev. J. A. Walden quoted in "Methodists in Fayetteville" - "Nothing has transpired beyond the usual monotony. The closing exercises at the Arkansas Industrial University and at Cane Hill College were a little out of the ordinary events of my life, being the first commencements I ever attended. I cannot say that I was very much impressed with anything. I presume the cause was as much my fault as theirs. The truth is, I did not expect or desire any great impression."

"Marriage Records, 1870-1879" - "This is to certify that I joined as husband and wife the above named persons on the day above named. Please send by the bearer and let me know if this is right or not, and how long I have to make my return in." (Minister's certification to the County Clerk. The entry is as follows: "The above was filed for record on the 18th day of October, 1872, and copied verbatim ad literatum - J. Q. Benbrook")

From Springdale News, Sept. 14, 1917, in Arkansas National Guard Booklet - "Started on that journey that will eventually land them somewhere in France...they started amid cheers and applause from mothers, fathers, sisters, brothers, sweethearts and friends... There were tears, many of them, but there was also present a spirit of Joy and mirth... Long before the hour of entertainment Sunday afternoon, a large crowd was in Springdale. The band played a few numbers and the company was marched to the waiting cars."

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OUR BOOKLET SERIES

The Washington County Historical Society has now produced well over fifty booklets on topics concerning the Civil War, pioneer families, churches, cemeteries, and activities, which tell of the history of Washington County and its people. These in addition to about 90 FLASHBACKS--all in 20 years of continuous publication.

And in 20 years, the supply of historical material builds up so that it has to be indexed. Then the demand builds up so that we run out of stock. As, for example, the first ten years of FLASHBACK are gone, except for a few volumes and some single numbers. And just about all of the first fifty booklets are out of print (but available for reading at the Fayetteville Public Library).

Now, your Society is preparing to add to its services and, we hope, encourage you to build up your county historical library. Here's how:

A new, 7-year index is ready listing the contents--authors, articles, news items and letters--for FLASHBACK, for the years 1964 through 1970. In addition, an index of picture pages over a ten-year period lists most of the pictures that have appeared in FLASHBACK. The old index for 1950-1963 is out of print and probably will not be reissued. A copy may be consulted at the Fayetteville Public Library. The new "Seven-Year Index to FLASHBACK, 1964-71" is ready... Order from the Washington County Historical Society, P. O. Box 357, Fayetteville, Arkansas 72701. Postpaid.....$2.50

Next, the Society's supply of the 125-page book, "Methodists in Fayetteville" has been increased, so that copies are again available. This book, printed on book paper and with some 15 pages of pictures, covers Methodist history in Fayetteville and Washington County from 1832 right up to 1968. Five active congregations are included; five other Methodist Churches, all of which are only a memory now, are also included. And the book includes a lot about preachers, presiding elders, camp meetings and community development. This may be the last time the "Methodists in Fayetteville" book will be available. Postpaid.....$2.25

And, although the earlier books and FLASHBACKS are long gone, there is a supply of the following for prompt mailing:

Walker Family Album.....$3.00
Letters of Major William Thompson to his wife (a Civil War booklet).....$2.00
Washington County Marriage Records, 1870-1879.....$3.00
National Guard in World War I--Fayetteville and Springdale Companies.....$2.00
Elm Springs Methodist Church $1.25
Methodists in Fayetteville $2.25

Right now an inventory of back issues of FLASHBACK and odd copies of older booklets is being made. Write for items of interest. We will quote prices; perhaps we can prepare a list of rare items available--when our Secretary is back on his feet (literally).

EARLY JAIL PROBLEMS

Bill Long, the current Washington County Sheriff, is not the only county officer who has had trouble with jails. Arthur Davidson had several county prisoners slide down drainpipes to freedom, as did Buck Lewis, Henry Walker and others before them.

For a look into some of the problems of previous administrations with conditions of the jail, take a look at the Grand Jury report of 1875.

"We, the Grand Jury of said Washington County, having inspected the County Jail, beg leave to report that we find the inside cage all sound except the door, which is sprung out at the top. We recommend that the Sheriff have the same securely fixed at once. We find the jail insecure to keep prisoners and regard the danger of escape as very great on account of the easy approach to entrances to the cage from the outside, both from the South and West windows in the outer walls, and the front door.

"We recommend that the Sheriff place a safe, secure guard over the jail, especially at night. Not an extravagant one, but a safe, secure guard. And we recommend that the County Court of said County take immediate steps to have such work done as they may think proper to place the jail in safe condition to secure prisoners, and especially to prevent the introduction of tools and implements to aid the escape of prisoners, and we find that there are some complaints amongst the prisoners in regard to not being sufficiently fed and cared for.

"We find water standing on the floor, and considerable stench in the jail. We recommend that the jailer have the jail dried out, cleansed as much as possible and that he procure a sufficient number of cheap, covered chambers to accommodate the prisoners.

"We further report that there is a leak in the Courthouse roof, and recommend that the County have the same repaired, this April 21, 1875.

Signed: O. M. Rieff, Foreman of the Grand Jury

(The old Courthouse was in the middle of the square--the jail may have been on some adjacent or nearby street. The present jail was built about 1897.)

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NEW POST OFFICE

In the new county of Washington, to be called Vineyard Post Office: Lewis, Evans, Esq. Postmaster. From "Wilderness to Statehood with William E. Woodruff" by Thomas Rothrock. Excerpts from the Arkansas Gazette. Date: Wednesday, April 1, 1829.

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MARRIAGE RECORDS OF 1880

(EDITOR'S NOTE: Lloyd McConnell has abstracted the marriage records of Washington County for the year 1880 for this issue of the FLASHBACK. He has written them in prose style rather than just a listing of names and dates, and the entries are listed in alphabetical order.)

Nathan F. ADAMS, 19, of Boonsboro (now Cane Hill), and Miss Amanda J. Spinks, of Strickler, age 22, were married on September 2, 1880, by the Rev. Larkin F. Johnston.

J. C. ADKINS, 26, and Dora A. Bateman, 19, both of Springdale, were wed on December 16, 1880, by George W. Hill, minister.

James M. APPLEGATE, 30 years, and Margarett H. Nail, 30, were married by N. F. Goodrich, Minister of the Gospel, on Feb. 4, 1880.

Eli BAKER, 59, was married to R. C. Couch on February 1, 1880 by S. R. Beaman, minister of the Gospel, who married "a many."

John BALLARD, 23, chose Jinny Alberty, 18, for his bride, and Mr. Isaac Brown performed their ceremony. Mr. Brown signed some of his certificates of marriage by mark, indicating an inability to read and write, or an injury. The marriage was April 1, 1880.

James R. BALLEW, 21, and Miss Martha Elder, 18, both from Fayetteville, were married December 19, 1880 by John Cox, a Justice of the Peace.

L. C. BARNHART, 26, and Miss Billie Wood, 20, went to R. A. Rutherford, a Middle Fork Justice of the Peace, for a wedding on October 21, 1880.

Frank BARKER, 25, and Jennie Thurman, 21, on March 11, 1880, also went to the Reverend Isaac Brown for their marriage vows.

Fred BARRETT, 25, and Alice G. Simpson, 21, were married by the Reverend N. F. Goodrich, of the Elm Springs Community, Jan. 15, 1880.

J. H. BASSETT, age 27, married Miss Annice J. Cate, age 19, on September 9, 1880 by Justice of the Peace Jesse H. Jones. These people probably lived on Middle Fork River.

William S. BASSETT, age 21, of White River, took his vows with Miss Sallie E. Williams, 25, of Richland Township, on June 3rd, 1880 before Rev. C. L. Howell.

William J. BECK, 24, and Miss Addie M. White, 20, were married on December 27th, 1880 by J. L. Dickens, minister of the Gospel.

Dorsey BENNETT, 34, took Miss Martha S. Boren before Mr. J.C. Diven, a Justice of the Peace, for a wedding on Sept. 29, 1880.

Isaac BENSON, 25, and Annise P. Cravens, 18, went on September 19, 1880, to J. R. Kelley, who declared they were man and wife. These names are probably of the Goshen Community.

Phillip D. BIBY, 22, and Miss Lucy W. Wilson, 18, of Illinois Township, took their license to John B. Carpenter, Minister, on May 20, 1880.

Lafayette BISHOP, age 21, and M. W. Bigby, 24, were married by L. W. Elkins, a Minister of the Gospel, on March 30, 1880.

James BLAIR, 27, chose as his bride, Miss Annie McCrary, 22,

and were married on October 31, 1880 by Asa Boydston, Minister. Both lived at Springdale.

J. B. N. BLANKENSHIP came down from Benton County to wed Mrs. Martha Johnson. He was 26 and she, 22. Elijah Webb performed the ceremony August 15, 1880.

Matt BOAZ (spelled BOAZE on the license) was married to Sarah White, age 19, on January 29, 1880. He was 21. R. A. Rutherford, Justice of the Peace at Sulphur City, performed the ceremony. (The Boazes bought the old Peter Mankins place on Middle Fork. This writer has been a guest in their home many times and has eaten at their sumptuous table. That was sometime, maybe 60 years, ago.)

Lafayette BOWLING and Malissa Farr, 29 and 20, married on Feb. 12, 1880. These vows were said L. G. Sanders, a Justice of the Peace.

Charley BONHAM, 24, and Rosalee Davis, the same age, were wed by the Rev. Henry Morris on January 19, 1880.

From down on Lees Creek, came James R. BOOTHE, 18, and Nancy York, 15, to be wed before Elder F. J. Neel. The date was on September 14, 1880.

William BOYED, 74 years, and Mrs. Jane Woody, 63, of Spring Valley, joined hands on October 9, 1880, before the Reverend S. S. Graham. There are Boyds now in the Spring Valley area, but spell the name without an "e".

Thomas A. BRINSON, age 21, and Miss Amanda Gollaher, 20, were married by Rev. D. C. Mason on August 19, 1880. Both were from prominent Fayetteville families.

David G. BROOKS, 24, and Miss Malissa Good, 18, were married by Rev. Thomas Banks, Methodist Minister, on June 10, 1880.

G. W. BROOKS, 23, of Fayetteville, chose Miss Mattie Vernon of Springdale, and took her before A. Huckabey, on July 1st, 1880.

Mr. W. H. BROOKS, 22, of Fayetteville, had gone to Springdale on July 1st, 1880 for Miss Sallie Vernon, from Springdale, who also went to the Rev. Mr. A. Huckaby for their ceremony.

Henry H. BURGE, 48, was wed to Miss Sarah M. Wilson, age 24, on February 19, 1880. Justice of the Peace Granville Briffiths, tied the knot.

James W. BURNES, 24, of Farmington, came into town for Miss Celia F. Beck, 18, and they went to J. A. Roach, Minister of the Gospel, on September 1, 1880.

W. N. BUTLER, 24, from Evansville, and Miss T. A. McCormick, age 23, were married on Dec. 16, 1880, by the Rev. H. M. Welch, (Could this have been the W. N. Butler who published the newspaper out at Prairie Grove years ago? The name McCormick is also a Prairie Grove name.)

John L. CAMPBELL, 38, of Fayetteville, and Miss Margarette McCoy, 18, of Fayetteville were married on May 22, 1880, by Eli Baker, an ordained minister.

John E. CARLISLE, 21, and Miss Lawrana White, 16, were married by J. F. Ragin, on August 28th, 1880.

Isaac N. CARROLL, 20, and Miss Pondy F. Phelan, age 18, went to H. H. Davis, a Justice of the Peace, for their wedding on October 10, 1880. What an unusual but attractive name for a girl!

G. W. CARTER (Dr. George) and

Elizabeth Campbell, age 26, were married on September 16th, 1880 by R. A. Rutherford, a Sulphur City Justice of the Peace. The rural doctor spent his life in the practice of medicine along the Middle Fork River, Carter's Store, and Durham. He was the father of former County Judge Witt Carter.

L. CATE, 23, of Fayetteville, and Miss Allia Wallen, 25, also of Fayetteville, came before Eli Baker, an ordained minister, on December 23rd, 1880, for their wedding.

Urias CATO, 27, and Miss Mary E. Rogers, 18, chose January 7, 1880 for their wedding date, the ceremony by William Ingram.

Gelford CENTER, 60, and Mrs. Sarah E. Hawkins were married on September 11, 1880 by Thomas J. Neel.

Daniel CHAPMAN, 27, from West Fork, and Miss Sarah E. Gilliland, 30, went to W. J. Malone, a Justice of the Peace, on November 18, 1880 for their blessing.

J. W. CHESHIER and Cora Gaines took their vows before Johnson Crawford, a Sulphur City Minister, on January 22nd, 1880. He was 24 and she, 19.

John CLARK, 27, and Miss S. J. McKinzie, aged 19, were married by R. A. Rutherford, Justice of the Peace, on June 20, 1880.

(Many Justices of the Peace and Ministers of the Gospel came to the Courthouse regularly, loafed around the County Clerk's office, and picked up a good many weddings. The $1.00 or $2.00 fee was welcome in those days.)

B. G. CLOAR, 24, of Fayetteville, and Miss Maggie Buie, 22 were married by John Mayes, an ordained Minister of the Gospel on July 7, 1880.

From Brush Creek Township, on White River, came Mr. George W. CLOER and Willis Sharp, both 19, who took their license down to J. M. Sanders, a Justice, who performed their ceremony May 25, 1880.

Henry CLOER, 21, and Miss Miry Smith, 17, also sought the services of Justice of the Peace Sanders on December 16, 1880.

E. W. COLLINS, 22, and Rhoda T. Scott, 14, married on February 5, 1880 by Jonathan Clark.

Jacob COX, aged 22, and Alice Smith, 20, asked R. P. Baker, a Justice of the Peace, to do the honors on Oct. 21, 1880.

Robert COX, 20, of Evansville, married Miss Mary E. Reed, 20, of Boonsboro (now Cane Hill) on December 20, 1880, with George Morrow performing the ceremony.

J. T. CRAWFORD, 22, and Winnie Lott (indexed as M. Scott), 19, came before Charles R. Taylor, a Minister, on January 15, 1880 for their nuptials.

P. A. CRAWFORD, 24, came all the way from Little Rock to wed Miss Margie A. Reed, 22. F. A. Jeffitte performed their ceremony on September 13, 1880.

Thomas CRAWFORD, 19, and Julia A. Wisdom, 16, were married on February 26, 1880 by the Reverend J. A. Roach.

From Prairie Grove came S. J. CROWELL, 29, to wed Miss M. L. Sawyers, 19, before William C. McDonald, October 30, 1880. Mr. McDonald was a preacher.

M. Thompson CURRY, 30, and C. B. Newlin, 21, asked T. A. Jeffett to declare them duly wed on October 14, 1880.

George M. DAVIS and Susanna R. B. Farel went before Justice of the Peace C. F. Hartley on February 4th, 1880. He was 18 and she, 17.

On March 22, 1880, L. P. DAVIS, 29, and Melle Barr, 17, came before Jas. A. Walden, a Minister of the Gospel.

Phillip R. DAVIS, 56, and Mrs. Mary Ann Caregan, 46, both from West Fork, were married August 19, 1880 by the Elder Thomas J. Neel.

Of West Fork also were Thomas I. DAVIS, 22, and Miss Mary L. Harrison, 17, who sought out Mr. Neel on August 1, 1880.

A. B. DEARING, 33, from Viney Grove, and Miss Loretta Pasley, 17, Rheas Mill, married by J. C. Diven, Justice of the Peace, on December 30, 1880.

William H. DELPA and Emaline B. Pearson were married Mar. 7, 1880 by H. M. Welch, Minister of the Gospel. He was 23 and she, 18.

Thomas DONALDSON, 20, and Emma Farel, 16, were married by the Rev. J. W. Dutton, on March 4, 1880.

F. A. DORMAN and S. A. Cohee, 23 and 22, were wed by R. P. Baker, Justice of the Peace, on October 3, 1880.

Joseph H. DOTSON, 20, and Ida B. Hamblin, 18, were married by Reverend John Mayes on February 13, 1880.

T. M. DRAPER, 21, and Miss B. F. Sanderson, age 14, said their wedding vows before Edward D. Grigg, an ordained minister, on January 29, 1880.

John H. DUNLAP, 41, of Wedington, and Miss Hattie Elliott, 18 of Benton County, were married September 22nd, 1880 by Justice Elijah Webb.

G. W. EADS was married to Rebecca Price on March 9th, 1880. He was 24 and she 26, according to the license signed by L. I. A. Prater.

J. S. EDMISTON, 23, of Boonsboro, and Alice L. Lacy, 24, two popular young people from Cane Hill, were married May 6, 1880, by Rev. F. R. Earle. Both came of old County families.

Alfred D. ELLIS, 18, and Miss Eliza J. Sikes, 17, called on a Minister, D. C. Mason, to marry them on July 15, 1880.

James L. EVANS, 28, and Martha K. Reed, 19, both of Boonsboro, went before G. W. Morrow, a local Justice of the Peace, to be wed on July 22, 1880.

W. H. FAIN and Phoebe Horton, 25 and 23, asked James Lokey, a Minister of the Gospel, to marry them on October 13, 1880.

J. A. FALLIN, 24, and Miss S. Combs, also 24, were married by Justice of the Peace R. P. Baker on Nov. 11th, 1880. Both lived in Fayetteville, and their families were early settlers.

J. S. FERGUSON, 19, and Ellen Jones, also 19, went before the Rev. James Lokey for their wedding vows on November 2, 1880. Mr. Lokey performed many marriages.

T. B. FERGUSON and Miss Sallie A. McCormick, 23 and 19 years of age, both of Evansville, were married by Rev. H. M. Welch on Sept. 16, 1880.

A. J. FITZGERALD, 21, and Miss Martha Mayfield, 20, were married by A. G. Smith on Dec. 29, 1880. He lived at Springdale.

John W. FLOYD, 28, and Martha Masters, 27, both of upper White River, went to R. A. Rutherford, a Sulphur City Justice, to exchange vows. The date was September 19, 1880.

William FLYNN, 30, was married to Alice Roach, 17, on January 27, 1880 before Michael Smyth.

Richard FOSTER and Miss Mary A. Lawson, both 21, of Durham, were wed by R. A. Rutherford, a J. P., on Nov. 21, 1880.

J. B. FROST, 26, and Miss Elvia Walker, 19, both of Goshen, for their ceremony went to Justice John A. Neill. Their date was Nov. 18, 1880.

G. E. FRY, 30, and Miss Margaret E. Moore, 19, both of the Maguire's Store area, were married by Justice R. A. Rutherford on July 29, 1880. The Maguire's Store is on White River, across the bridge on Highway 74, and it was an early gathering place before Elkins became a town.

W. F. FULLER and Annie Ennes, both 22, were married by Reverend D. Sturdy on Feb. 15, 1880. Mr. Sturdy was a minister from the Elm Springs community, and may have been in town for the day.

John W. GLENN, 21, and Sarah A. Sparks, 20, were married by J. F. Dobbs, a Minister, on Aug. 22, 1880.

From Farmington came Merritt H. GRAHAM, 20, and Miss Frances Howell, 22, to be married by B. F. Totten, a Minister, on Sept. 23, 1880.

Wesley GRAHAM, 22, and a Miss Nancy White, 21, on October 6th repeated their vows before John T. Bloyd, a Minister of the Gospel.

J. L. GRAVES, 23, and Miss B. E. Mayfield, 22, of Springdale were married December 23, 1880, by John F. Boyd.

Sanford F. GRAY, 78, was accompanied to the presence of the Justice of the Peace George Morrow by Harriett Simpson, 52, on January 7, 1880 who were joined in wedlock.

W. A. GREENUP, 27, and a Miss Jeanettie F. Campbell, 18, were married by Justice A. W. Wasson on June 17th, 1880. Mr. Wasson performed lots of other wedding services in and around the Elm Springs community.

J. M. GRIMES, who was 54, and Miss Brunette Reiff, 39, asked Eli Baker, an ordained minister, to perform the marriage service on November 21, 1880.

W. C. GRIMSLEY, 28, and Frances Padgett, 27, came before J. F. Dobbs, Minister, on May 2nd, 1880. Mr. Dobbs performed many wedding ceremonies in the southeastern portion of the county.

Henry GUINN, 20, and Harriett Lewis, 21, of Carter's Store on Middle Fork, went to Jesse H. Jones, a Justice of the Peace, on October 10, 1880. Mr. Guinn lived at Hazel Valley.

John HALE, 24, of Goshen, and Miss Belle Williams, 19, also of Goshen, were married September 9, 1880 by J. T. Boyd.

William HALL, 60, and Margaret Dutton, 30, asked Justice of the Peace J. J. Bishop, to assist them in their marriage on February 19, 1880.

W. H. HANNAH and N. S. Brewster, 22 and 19, went to Justice of the Peace R. O. Hannan on the day of March 25, 1880, and were married. The Hannah family was from south of Prairie Grove and Miss Brewster likely from Cove Creek. A lot of prominent Brewster families were down there.

John T. HARRISON, age 22, and Miss Lucinda Davis, 20, married on Sept. 12, 1880. Elder T. J. Neel officiated.

G. L. HARSTON, 19, and Sallie W. Burell, 18, were married by Reverend Conrad (Coonrod) Yoes, on January 25, 1880. The Rev. Mr. Yoes had a most interesting career in Washington County.

John L. HASH, 20, and Frances G. Stringfield, 14, most likely Goshen residents, were married February 19, 1880 by Moses Dutton, a longtime preacher of east Washington County.

Hiram HEARN, age 37, and Miss Frances H. Taylor, both of Elm Springs, had a marriage ceremony before N. F. Goodrich, an Elm Springs minister, on Sept. 22, 1880.

James A. HENSON, 18, from Illinois Township chose Miss Martha Boone, age 20, of Springdale to accompany him to the wedding ceremony performed by V. Wise, a Justice of the Peace, on Aug. 8, 1880.

William A. HENSON, age 19, and Miss Mollie L. Henry, 18, were married by O. D. Slaughter Aug. 19, 1880.

Charles HEWITT, 25, from Elm Springs, took the marriage vows with Miss Annie Simpson, 22, of Elm Springs also, before Reverend Ben H. Greathouse on August 19, 1880.

L. HIBBARD, age 22, and A. E. Fidler, 18, both of Boonsboro, were married by John R. Reed, a Justice of the Peace, on May 16, 1880.

Marion F. HINKLE, age 21, and Leona Rutherford, 20, had their wedding solemnized by the Rev. John Mayes on Sept. 30, 1880.

W. A. Hise, 20, and Miss Belle Carlton, 18, both from War Eagle Mills in Benton County, came to Justice J. M. Sanders on August 22nd, 1880, who pronounced them man and wife.

C. D. HOFFMAN, 24, and M. A. Graham, 20, were married by S. W. Davies, a Minister, on March 1, 1880.

(In many applications for marriage licenses, in the 1880's, the bride gave only initials.)

Dick S. HOLLIS, 22, and Angie Fort, 19, were married on January 1, 1880, by W. C. D. Evans, Justice of the Peace.

G. W. HOLLOWAY, 22, and J. A. Smith, 18, both of Elm Springs, were married by A. W. Wasson, a Justice of the Peace. The date was Dec. 19, 1880.

Lemuel HOLT, 20, married Miss Sarah Funkhouser, 17, on May 6, 1880, before John A. Jenkins.

Thomas H. HORN, 30, and T. C. Cardwell, 33, went before W. J. Roberts, a Justice of the Peace, for a wedding on March 3, 1880.

J. M. HUFFMASTER, 23, Springdale, and Miss L. W. Pearson, 19, of Elm Springs, took their vows before the Rev. J. A. Walden on September 15, 1880.

James HUGHS, age 48, and Mrs. Mary Gage, 22, spoke their promises before G. T. Bell, a minister, on August 11, 1880.

J. W. HUNTON, 21, Wedington, brought from Benton County Miss Sarah E. Rutherford, 14, to be married on December 26th, 1880, by Justice of the Peace J. E. Dunlap. All of the names here were representative of the Washington-Benton County line in the Lake Wedington area.

J. M. INKS, 22, married Nelly Moore, 19, on January 1st, 1880 before H. M. Welch, a Minister of the Gospel. The Inks were an early Cane Hill area family.

William IRVIN, 26, and Miss Mary Trower, 20, from Maguire's Store were married on Sept. 30, 1880 by Samuel Black, Minister The Maguire Store area on White River covered a big part of east Washington County.

John H. JENKINS, 47, and Martha McPeters, 32, took vows before H. M. Welch, a Minister on Sept. 30, 1880.

Samuel JOHNSON, 39, and S. A. Willis, 22, asked John T. Boyd to perform their marriage ceremony on Jan. 4, 1880.

Campbell T. JONES, age 21, and Louise E. Ellison, 18, went to J. R. Kelly, a Justice of the Peace, for their ceremony. The date was March 4, 1880.

Emerton JONES, 31, and Miley York, 22, were wed by the Rev. Mathias Spyres on February 15, 1880. Mr. Spyres lived in or near West Fork.

James A. JONES, 22, and Mary E. Collins, 22 also, were married by J. H. Jones, a Justice, on March 7, 1880. These names may belong to the Durham-Elkins area.

William KINSIE, 19, took Mary A. Farel for his bride and they chose H. F. Hartley, a Justice, to hear their vows on February 5, 1880.

J. W. KIRKLAND, 24, and Alta Yates, 21, went to the Reverend H. M. Welch for a wedding ceremony. The date was April 22nd, 1880.

M. F. LAKE, 26, listing Dallas, Polk County, Arkansas, as his home, took Miss Mollie Mock, 25, from Prairie Grove, for his wife. The Rev. H. M. Welch performed a ceremony for this popular couple on Nov. 22, 1880.

(Often the ministers of this age signed their certificates as "A Minister of the Gospel" instead of Reverend.)

James M. LANGSTON, age 32, and Nancy E. Shanks, both from West Fork, were married by the Rev. T. Wainwright on May 9th, 1880. She was 17.

W. H. LAWSON, 26, from Durham was married to Miss Laura Elkins, 23, of Richland Township, by Justice R. A. Rutherford, on Nov. 21, 1880.

W. A. LEA, age 22, and Talitha Looper, 18, found the rare date of February 29, 1880, interesting for them and E. D. Grigg, a Minister, performed their Leap Year ceremony.

M. B. LEACH, 21, of Logan, in Benton County, married Miss Virginia Wattenburg, 18, from Elm Springs, on Aug. 12, 1880. J. C. Robertson, a minister, performed their ceremony.

William H. LEACH, 54, and Nancy Ausburn, 48, had Minister Edmond Osborn perform their ceremony on Feb. 11, 1880.

Isaac S. LESTER, Jr., age 22, of Richland Township, and Miss Maggie E. Johnson, from Prairie Township, were married September 16, 1880 by John T. Boyd.

John C. LEWIS, 31, and Lucy A. Vaughn, 22, were married by the

Reverend William Ingram, Feb. 26 in 1880.

John LIGON, 30, and Jane Henson, 20, went to G. R. Murdock, a Justice of the Peace, on Feb. 28, 1880 for their wedding.

James LIVELY, 21, and 18-year-old Lizzie Sullivan, both of Elm Springs, appeared before Reverend N. F. Goodrich who certified that they were legally and duly husband and wife. The date was August 14, 1880.

Warren LOCKLIN, 24, and Miss Julia A. Hussang (?), 19, both of Spring Valley, were married on November 11, 1880 by Justice J. M. Sanders.

R. N. LOONEY, 22, of Bloomington, Benton County, brought his bride, Miss Jammie Waters, 18, to the Rev. A. G. Smith, on December 30th, 1880. I have been asked where the now non-existent village of Bloomington, Benton County was located.

Dedmon MALLICOAT, 71, and Mrs. Sarah Watson, 52, were married on October 21, 1880 by the Rev. A. Huckaby. No need to build an addition onto the schoolhouse--just fix up the steps a bit.

David MALOY, age 21, and Miss Mary Pool, about 15, from the White River country around Durham, went to the Justice of the Peace R. A. Rutherford and took their vows on Aug. 12, 1880.

J. H. MANNON, 21, and Talitah A. Winn, 22, had their marriage vows said before J. C. Peterson who signed as D. D. There was one Doctor of Divinity in those early days in Washington County. The date was Jan. 4, 1880.

H. MARS and Connie Hurst, 23 and 19, were married by Elijah Webb, a Justice of the Peace, on November 21, 1880.

B. G. MASON, 25, and Miss P. Green, 23, both of Cincinnati, a bustling town of early Washington County, went to the Rev. G. T. Bell, on Dec. 23, 1880 for a pre-Christmas wedding.

John F. MASON and Ella Chesher, both 18, from Fayetteville, were married by Johnson Crawford on September 5, 1880. Mr. Mason stated he was from Cross Roads. An applicant for a license often gave only the name of the local school house as their address, for example, Wickwire, Jaybird, or Heads Ford.

Robert McCAMISH, 30, and Miss Carry White, 18, got a license, and went to J. F. Ragin for the ceremony on August 15, 1880.

R. A. McCARNEY, 26, and Eliza R. Greenfield, 20, were married on April 1, 1880, the service by the Rev. William C. Crain.

Lewis McCONNELL, 22, and Martha J. Vaughan, 21 years, were married on March 14, 1880. (Was he from the Wildcat Creek country?) Rev. Calvin Evans officiated.

James R. McCUISTION, 28, with Miss Sallie A. Hays, 24, picked Mr. Joshua Baker to bind them as husband and wife, on September 26, 1880.

Samuel Q. McCURDY and Malinda Price, 21 and 20, were married on Jan. 29, 1880 by Elder James Isaacs.

Marcus McDERMOTT, 41, and Margaret M. Davis, 30, went before Justice G. R. Murdock for their wedding on January 3, 1880.

Moses A. McDONALD, 18, joined by Miss Julia Phillips, age 19, both of Mountain Township along the old wire road, southwest of Fayetteville, were wed on May 23 1880, by Eli Baker, an ordained

minister. This Mountain Township was a large area just west of West Fork. Several new townships were created out of it at a later date.

George W. McKINZIE, 23 years, and Miss Emma Crawford, 21, both of them from well-known Prairie Grove families, were married by L. T. Sanders, a Justice of the Peace, on Sept. 29, 1880.

Monroe McNEELEY, age 22, and Miss Missouri Wright, 20, both of Carters Store, on upper Middle Fork, were married by Justice of the Peace Jesse H. Jones on August 29, 1880.

Thomas J. McWATERS and Fannie Strange, 18 and 16, swore their vows on February 26, 1880, before John A. Roach, a Minister.

24-year-old Perry MECKLIN and Lucy Bolden, both from Fayetteville, were married May 8th, by Justice G. R. Murdock.

W. H. MEDEARIS, 25, of Cincinnati and Miss Dean Crawford, 27, of Rheas Mill, were married the 18th of August, 1880 by the Rev. J. R. Loving.

Alonzo W. MILLER, age 22, and Sallie L. J. Gregg, 25, went to Eli Baker, a minister, for their wedding ceremony on August 15, 1880.

James MILLER, 53 years old, and Mary Combs, 42, were married by Justice of the Peace, J. M. Sanders on Jan. 29, 1880.

From 'way down at Evansville, on the Oklahoma border, came J. F. MILLER and Martha Denton, 28 and 22 years respectively, to be married by Reverend F. R. Earle on Dec. 12, 1880. The Reverend Mr. Earle was an early Cane Hill Preacher. He spoke the bans (or bonds) of matrimony for many of the early West Washington County families.

John and Mary MONTGOMERY, 26 and 25, were pronounced husband and wife on February 3, 1880 by Justice of the Peace G. R. Murdock. Whether previously married, or simply having the same family name, is not shown.

Bart MOON, 32, came over from Eureka Springs on Nov. 3, 1880, to marry Miss Mary Vana Bell by Rev. James J. Vaulx, who signed the certificate as priest.

Jesse MOORE, age 27, and Mary L. Gallager, 19, were married by Joe H. Webb, a Justice, on Jan. 11, 1880.

W. T. MOORE, 18, came up from Danville, in Yell County, so as to take Miss Mary L. Waller, 19, of Cincinnati, before Justice W. D. Parks, at Summers for a wedding on Dec. 30, 1880.

Rufus A. MORRISON, age 22, and Miss Louisa Hannah, 21, both of Mountain Township, were married on September 19, 1880 by Reverend Larkin F. Johnston.

Thomas MULLINS, 64, and A. M. Parks, 46, were married by Rev. F. R. Earle on Oct. 20, 1880.

A. A. MUNCY, 25, and 19-year-old Luisa Alexander went before Wm. J. Roberts, a Justice, for their Oct. 10, 1880 ceremony.

James NEES, 50, and Mrs. Mary Luck, 39, were married on Oct. 26, 1880 by Rev. James Lokey.

(To Be Continued)

LLOYD McCONNELL RETIRES
(and falls into a new job as secretary-treasurer of WCHS)

Lloyd McConnell's name is a familiar one to a great many people in Washington County, for he was associated with the Washington County Courthouse for almost all of the past fifty years. He has served as deputy clerk, deputy sheriff, clerk of the Draft Board, as an employee of the County Judge's office, and twelve years as Circuit Clerk. Finally, he was the Collector of Delinquent personal property taxes from 1966 until March 31, 1971.

In the final week of his tax office service, while clearing his personal belongings, preparatory to moving to the Historical Society office, McConnell stumbled and fell outside his office door, suffering a broken hip. An ambulance trip, an operation, a few days in the hospital, home for a good long rest, and Lloyd is almost ready to joke about his sudden departure from his tax job and the quick "fall" into the activities of the Historical Society.

Our Society members are familiar with the McConnell brothers' writing: Frank's articles about cemeteries, schools and old-time families and activities in the White River area, and Lloyd's series on old Circuit Court records, and marriages in the 1870's onward. Other acquaintances came as a result of his long service as President of the Washington County Fair Board.

The McConnells have lived in Washington County for just over 100 years--the father came with his family in 1870 and settled in the West Fork community. Mr. McConnell taught school for some years, and later was in business at Sulphur City, then at Prairie Grove. Frank McConnell was a postal inspector until his retirement; Ben was associated with the McIlroy Bank; and Lloyd has now completed a half-century in county government.

The WCHS membership can, therefore, write with confidence to the Secretary-Treasurer of the Society at Post Office Box 357, in the knowledge that he can answer queries from his own experience, or he will try to find someone who does have the answer.

- w c h s -

Thomas Rothrock, a WCHS member and frequent contributor to the FLASHBACK, is the author of the leading article in the "Arkansas Historical Quarterly," Spring 1971 issue. The subject is the University of Arkansas' Old Main. The article is published in recognition of the 100th anniversary of the opening of Arkansas Industrial University on March 27, 1871. The story of "Old Main" is detailed, well-presented and fully pictured. The editor of the Quarterly, Dr. Walter L. Brown of the University faculty, is also a member of WCHS.

- w c h s -

an artist records for posterity

The Washington County Courthouse:

Candidate for Preservation

By Rene F. Diaz

The current Washington County Courthouse represents the fourth Courthouse structure of the county, being preceded by such earlier models as the ubiquitous log cabin and two later brick structures.

The stylistic evolution that has occured produced the early pioneer cabin, followed by Greek Revival architecture culminating with the present turn-of-the-century edifice in the "Richardsonian Romaneque" manner.

The Courthouse can be attributed to three basic influences.

American architecture before 1900, whose patterns derive directly from Europe. Those were: (1) the rise in popularity of Victorian taste, (2) the great architect Henry Hobson Richardson and (3) the Columbian Exposition of 1893 in Chicago.

This building, simply stated, is an amalgamation of these cultural forces whose effects were widespread throughout the country and whose modes were imports from a European ancestry. It stands proud with others of its genre. It merits classification as a work of art for its time.

Contemporary accounts in the "Fayetteville Democrat" mirror public sentiment toward the Courthouse, which was then one of the finest public buildings in the state. These feelings find testimony in the following candid passages:

> "Among the many contemplated improvements which will add to the beauty of Fayetteville and the wealth of the county, the most important piece of work ever undertaken is the building of the new Courthouse. This will be a work of art, which all who appreciate good architecture will admire."
>
> "We could consistently say that architecture is a visible melody. This is the view of the poet who exclaims "How beautiful!" rather than of the utilitarian who inquires "Of what use?"
>
> "But there is no doubt that the intelligence and culture of a people will be reflected by their architecture which combines the useful and the beautiful, next after their literature--every building being an effort to express and render the thoughts and sentiments of the builders."

To recapitulate with respect to the above, one must consider the stylistic origins of the Washington County Courthouse. Its central bell and clock tower is a descendant of long tradition in the use of towers as symbols. Bell towers related to churches became common in Italy between the ninth and twelfth centuries.

Towers were symbols of wealth and influence during the middle ages and contributed a sense of establishment and stability to a town. Hence noble families of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries built towers on their houses because political-social status was directly proportional to tower height.

Independent towns rivaled each other for power in the arts, and guild houses and town halls, with central towers of great magnificence, became symbols of civic pride in the towns of Bruges, Antwerp, Louvain, Ghent, and Brussels. Similar attitudes were to be found in centers such as Florence, Vienna and Rome. The tower in conjunction with town halls was adopted in Europe as the symbol of democratic, localized power, and its image would later be revived in America.

Towers, although found in early American architecture, gained prominence with the impetus of H. H. Richardson whose bold designs helped establish a homogeneous trend in public buildings throughout the nation. His competition-winning design for Trinity Church in Boston brought him immediate fame. His trademark bore the influences of French and Italian Romanesque architecture, specifically in the use of round-arched, stone fenestrations in harmony with heavy, rusticated stone walls. These motifs were adapted to the functional requirements of a given building and the style was coined, "Richardsonian Romanesque."

He employed towers in such superb examples as the Albany, New York, City Hall of 1882 and the 1884 Allegheny County Courthouse-Jail of Pittsburgh. His numerous public libraries could boast the monumentality of his city halls, and equally high standards were manifest in his railroad stations, churches, institutional and educational structures.

Richardson's impact was prompt and widespread, with proud imitations mushrooming everywhere. Casual and picturesque attitudes developed toward his style and architects indulged in concoctions accommodating High Victorian, Renaissance, and Classical styles. The grandiose ST. Louis Train Station of 1896, by Link and Pegram, is in the "picturesque tradition of Richardson's robust, stone textures" and is accentuated with a 230-foot clock and bell tower inspired by the medieval city of Carcassonne, in southern France.

The Washington County Courthouse is a 1904 Victorian reflection of the Pittsburgh Courthouse, and can claim the bell tower of St. Mark's Square in Venice as the source of inspiration for its central tower.

This turn-of-the-century vogue for buildings in the picturesque manner, after Richardson, was in line with the ideals established at the Columbian Exposition of 1893 in Chicago. The fair gave license to an academic approach for design, and its [illegible] were executed for their scenographic effects upon the viewer.

Order, axial symmetry and composition became the rule. The common currency in American civic design had been initiated.

Conflicts between a building's outward aesthetic appearance and internal functions arose as a result. Charles Thompson, Little Rock architect of the Washington County Courthouse, saw fit to resolve local issues of "looks versus use" by endowing the county with effective doses of both.

We could hardly expect the public budget of today to equal this dual generosity, as cost considerations would be prohibitive. Our current values accept transience and change in buildings versus a posture of permanence maintained around the turn of the century. These values decrease emphasis on the role of esthetic importance and increase the demand for functional convenience.

The Washington County Courthouse has ample qualities to proclaim and a future environment to enrich. Its associations with the people of the county must not be overlooked; however, its usefulness is now in question.

The need for additional space and accessibility are all-important and its future status in doubt.

Subtle demolition, by neglect, accelerates its destruction. Enlightened efforts for renewal are the key to its preservation as Courthouse, jail and Washington County landmark.

Recent studies by fourth-year architecture students at the University of Arkansas indicate that its present location could accommodate future needs, without displacement of staff, during new construction phases. Federal funding could be available, and efforts are now underway to get the Courthouse on the National Register of Historic Buildings. If approved, it could qualify for fifty per cent matching federal funds toward its renewal.

As the seat of local government and keystone to Downtown Fayetteville, the Courthouse could unite with "Old Main", the Stone House and others, to secure identity and heritage for Northwest Arkansas.

Being a landmark, the Washington County Courthouse displays an economic and cultural history of the County and connects the county to Fayetteville with a particular symbolic form. Landmarks of a town or county create a strong sense of place and serve the populace as beacons for orientation.

These are civic assets which deserve as much public support as outdoor recreation and athletics, because our lives are enriched by reminders of our past and insure personality to our future. Besides reminding one of past accomplishments and aspirations, landmarks function as "powerful antidotes to the impersonality, rootlessness and apathy which modern strip development often brings."

Because of this threat, the Congress enacted the Historical Preservation Act of 1966 which defined the scope of our National Preservation Policy and authorized matching grants-in-aid. It stated that "the historical and cultural foundations of the nation should be preserved as a living part of our community life and development in order to give a sense of orientation to the American People."

It therefore seems logical that our Courthouse and its importance to our future should not be jeopardized through neglect or lack of imagination!

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(EDITOR'S NOTE: Mr. Diaz is an architecture professor at the University of Arkansas. It is his class of fourth-year students who drew plans and developed methods by which the courthouse could be preserved. We are indebted to him for his efforts in behalf of the preservation of Washington County landmarks.)

- w c h s -

A PITTMAN PROBLEM

Mrs. E. G. Dick, 321 Willow Street, Ottawa, Kansas 66067 writes:

"...I do have some information concerning my great-great-grandfather, Samuel Pittman, but I've always wondered where he was buried. It's not important, I know. I just wondered if anyone could tell me.

"Most of my relatives (older generations of Pittmans, Wests and Tuttles) are buried at the old Mount Comfort Cemetery, but I have never been able to find Samuel Pittman's grave. He died in 1834.

"My mother was Nancy Eliza Pittman, the daughter of William Edward Pittman. Porter and Ellis were her brothers. We've visited in Prairie Grove many times when the Pittmans lived there. Now, Robert Pittman, the son of Porter, is the only one of our Pittman relatives living there.

"I have a copy of the "Arkansas Historical Quarterly for 1954--Winter" in my possession. It contains a story written by W. G. D. Hinds--a great uncle. I also have a FLASHBACK for Nov. 1954 which I have enjoyed very much. These belonged to my mother. I do not know where she got them.

"I will be glad to receive the materials you have available for the annual membership fee. Enclosed is my check for $3 for membership."

(Enclosed with Mrs. Dick's letter is a brief sketch on Samuel Pittman. Here it is:)

Samuel Pittman

Born in Montgomery County, North Carolina, 1779. Parents were Dempsy and Annie Chestnut Pittman who came from Virginia to North Carolina. He married Sarah Watson. They had several children. I have records of Nancy, Wincy and James Chestnut Pittman. Sarah died in 1816 or 1817. Samuel took his family to what became Alabama Territory in 1819. After staying there ten years, he came by keel boat up the Arkansas River, in 1827, to Evansville, Arkansas Territory. This was in late spring or summer. In the fall, they moved to Cane Hill on what was later called the Campbell Place. Then, in 1831, lived east of Prairie Grove where he died in 1834.

This is all I have about him. I do have a great deal about the son, James, and his family in notebooks, letters, newspaper clippings and such. I need to get it in readable form.

- w c h s -

ANTIOCH CEMETERY

This cemetery is four miles south of Morrow, atop Antioch mountain. This hill lies between Skylight mountain, on the east, and Hale mountain, on the west.

One plot of sandstones mark graves thought by some early settlers to be burials as early as the Civil War, but no one knows who are buried in the graves so marked.

The earliest known burials were members of the Collins and Hubbard families which were related. Sada Hubbard, 1880; Peter Hubbard and Walter Hubbard, 1883; Mary L. Collins, 1884; and Louisa Ann Collins Hubbard, 1885.

The cemetery was made a public burying ground when the land was purchased from I. A. and M. E. McCaleb, for the sum of $10.00, on March 26, 1904, by J. C. Glidewell, I. L. Carte, T. Holcroft and Jake Baugh. The cemetery is well-kept and located across the road from the church.

Burials were recorded in October of 1970 by Burlene Hilton and Edith H. Taylor.

Ablile, Fannie
1884-1904

Andrews, E.
1824-1888

Andrews, Sarah
1830-1900

Andrews, J. H.
1851-1901

Andrews, Richard T.
Co. D. 1st Ark.
1832-1915

Andrews, Kathrine Joanne
1860-1941

Baldwin, Wilburn
Husband of Mary Baldwin
Apr. 23, 1851-June 27, 1913

Balling, Josiah
1855-

Balling, Scriptra
Wife of Josiah
1854-1900

Baugh, Rosa Lee
1903-1904

Baugh, N. S.
Apr. 1, 1838-Feb. 15, 1913

Baugh, Amanda
Wife of N. S.
Oct. 16, 1838-Dec. 3, 1922

Baugh, George O.
Nov. 1865-July 1958

Baugh, Velma
1910-1911

Baugh, T. P.
Dec. 1874-April 1899

Briggs, B. F.
1851-1917

Briggs, Martha Frances
Wife of B. F.
1855-1937

Briggs, Ollie
July 19, 1914-July 29, 1914

Briggs, Velta
Dau. Mr. and Mrs. John Briggs
Oct. 30, 1921-May 11, 1925

Brock, Wilburn
Baby of Etter & Marvin Brock
Oct. 16, 1930-Jan. 24, 1931

Caldwell, Daniel
Mar. 5, 1866-Sept. 11, 1900

Carble, J. H.
1835-1904

Collins, Elijah
Oct. 16, 1857-Ju. 28, 1940

Collins, Lulabelle
Feb. 23, 1923-Oct. 11, 1927

Collins, Silva
Aug. 12, 1925-Jan. 1929

Collins, Pearl B.
1895-1959

Collins,
Infant of Mr. and Mrs. Lige Collins
Died 1910

Collins, Earnest
(no date)

Collins, John
1855-1935

Collins, Mary L.
Wife of J. M.
1847-1884

Collins
died 1885

Collins, Annie
1890-1892

Collins, Bette J.
1854-1922

Collins, Rebecca
1900-

Collins, Fannie
Wife of David Collins
1860-1928

Conger, Effie L.
1890-1912

Copeland, F. F.
Dec. 11, 1867-Feb. 7, 1947

Copeland, Eva A.
1871-1939

Cox, Clifford A. F.
1881-1920

Cox, John H.
Ark. Cpl. 8th Service Co.
Sgt. W. W. II
1901-1956

Cox, Mary Jay
1902-1951

Cox, Lem
1899-

Cox, Martha A.
Sept. 27, 1886-Feb. 6, 1957

Davis, John
Feb. 27, 1967, age 2½ months

Dillon, Paula Agnes
1954-1955

Fault, Frank D.
Okla. Tech. Srgt. Field Arty.
Died Jan. 10, 1944

Fidler, Mary A.
1881-1908

Fidler, Sammy
Died July 21, 1894

Fidler, Nancy T.
Wife of S. C. Fidler
1857-1909

Fidler, Lydia
Daughter of J. J. & M. A. Fidler
1902-1912

Fletcher, J. C.
Mar. 1838-Mar. 26, 1912

Fletcher, Mary E.
1848-1937

Freeman, Lacy
Son of J. A. & I. M.
Jan. 1907-Mar. 1922

Freeman, Icey
Wife of J. A.
Mar. 20, 1887-Apr. 27, 1936

Freeman, J. Anderson
Jan. 6, 1874-May 18, 1957

Fripp, Walter A.
Ark. PFC 79th Eng Maint Co.
W. W. II
1930-1949

Glidewell, Mary E.
Dau. J. H. and N. M.
Died 1888

Glidewell, Julia M.
Wife of C. M.
1883-1917

Glidewell, Calvin M.
1878-1934

Glidewell "Baby Sister"
Died 1903

Glidewell, James
Son of Carrie
(No dates)

Glidewell, Amma Z.
1852-1894

Glidewell, John W.
Son of J. H. and N. M.
1880-1894

Glidewell, Margaret A.
Wife of R. T.
1856-1912

Glidewell, Walter J.
Son of A. J. and P. J.
Apr. 10, 1906-Jan. 7, 1907

Glidewell, Terressa J.
1861-1944

Glidewell, J. Calvin
1861-1941

Glidewell, Ophelia
1888-1909

Glidewell, Oder J.
Dau. A. J. and P. B.
Sept. 3, 1910

Glidewell
Infant son of Mr. and Mrs.
O. T. Glidewell
Died 1916

Grifeth
(No dates)

Hartje, Alice S.
1888-1908

Henry, Georgia
1900-1905

Henry, J. D.
1931-1939

Henry, Richard
1902-

Henry, Icey
Wife
1907-1960

Henry, Wilma Dean
Nov. 10, 1843-May 20, 1961

Henry, Arlis Eugene
Jan. 10, 1933-May 23, 1967

Henson
Infant son of H. A. & A.
Died 1891

Holcroft, Stuart
Feb. 2, 1868-Sept. 27, 1939

Holcroft, T. R.
July 23, 1836-Sept. 5, 1922

Holcroft, S. A.
Wife
Feb. 20, 1837-Mar. 14, 1934

Holcroft, Dolly
1885-1943

Holcroft, Sam
1866-1943

Holloway, H. L.
1862-1934

Holloway,
Wife
Jan. 1877-Mar. 11, 1937

Hodges, Leona M.
1917-1967

H., W. S.
(Small stone)

Hillhouse, Herbert Ray
1936-1957

Huff, William S.
Feb. 1, 1841-Nov. 8, 1919

Hunt, Lemon J.
1910-1960

Hunt, Charmeon
1916-

Hunt, Elmer Lee
Sgt. 161 Inft. W. W. II
July 14, 1917-Sept. 9, 1959

Hurst, J. C.
1854-1934

Hurst, J. B.
Wife of J. C. Hurst
1877-1956

Hurst, Alicia Lee
July 19, 1946-July 12, 1967

Hurst, Wayne Jr.
May 9, 1966-July 13, 1967

Hubbard, Louisa Ann Collins
1853-1885

Hubbard, Sada
1880-

Hubbard, Peter
1883-

Hubbard, Walter
1883-

Keen Sidney
1861-1941

Keen, Louise
1881-1950

Kirkendall, Kenith
1904-1907

Kirkendall, Viola
Infant
Died 1907

Larremore, Brother Delbert F.
(No dates)

Larremore, Jos.
Co. 1 15th Mo. Cav USA
(No dates)

Larremore, Belle
Feb. 12, 1885-July 21, 1919

Lofton, Henry
1883-1961

Lofton, Florence
1886-1970

Lofton, T. H.
1858-1938

Lofton, Sarah F.
Wife of T. H.
1861-1928

Lofton, Maude M.
1960-1962

Mayo, Clarence
Jan. 28, 1891-Sept. 30, 1906

McCaleb, Synthia
Wife of D. R. McCaleb
1824-1884

McCaleb, D. R.
1820-1894

McCaleb, S. C.
1858-1916

McCaleb, Davie A.
Dau. Ira and M. E. McCaleb
1883-1896

McCawley, Louis
1832-1887

McCamish, Gather
Jan. 9, 1883-Oct. 2, 1958

McCamish, T. Melvin
Feb. 15, 1881-Apr. 29, 1964

Norris, Helen M.
1935-1936

Penner, Annie
Son of M. F.
Died 1884

Quick, R. H.
1843-1919

Quinton, Riley
1888-1968

Quinton, Minnie A.
Wife
1892-

Randolph, B.
Age 4 years
Died 1885

Rhodes, Caront
Age 70 years
Died 1903

Rose, Johnny Gale
July 29, 1945-Apr. 16, 1946

Rice, Harry G.
Jan. 8, 1867-Feb. 12, 1956

Rice, Julia M.
May 30, 1876-Nov. 16, 1929

Scraper, Byron
"Our Baby" - Troy & Nettie
Died 1907

Scraper, Dillard
Son - Troy & Nettie
Died 1903

Scraper, Rachel
1852-1908

Scott, Elmer
Feb. 9, 1886-Feb. 5, 1948

Scott, Meda
Oct. 18, 1890-Aug. 5, 1966

Sharrock, May
1871-1921

Sharrock, George W.
1869-1949

Sharrock, Ida
1905-1918

Sharrock, Ada
1907-1920

Slegel, J. C.
1849-1925

Slegel, Fannie
Age 87 years
Died 1936

Smith, Walter James
1892-1937

Smith, Edith Cato
1897-1936

Smith, Agnes
Dau. Walter & Edith Smith
(No dates)

Smith, Marvin
Son, Walter & Edith Smith
(No dates)

Tripp, Walter R.
PFC 79th Eng Maint Co.
W. W. II
1930-1949

Walton, Mary E.
Age 95
Died 1959

White, Ernest Everett
1885-1901

White, Dora
Born in Texas
Feb. 11, 1858-Jan. 22, 1916

Whitehouse, M. J.
1841-1902

Whitehouse, W. J.
1837-1926

Whitehouse, Cephus
Died 1888

Whited, Matilda J.
Jan. 22, 1895-Jul. 25, 1942

Whinery, Callie
1853-1918

Whinery, Charles
Son of Callie
1880-1915

Wilhelm, Otta
Father
1871-1945

Wilhelm, Julia
Mother
1867-1955

Wilhelm, Homer
1910-1955

(Note: There are 159 marked graves and 108 burials marked with sandstones)

CARREL CEMETERY

This small cemetery is located on Highway 68 east of Springdale between the White River Bridge and Sonora. Starting at the bridge and traveling West, it is on the left side of the road at the top of the first hill. The plot is small--about 30 by 30 feet. The fence is rusty and the plot overgrown with briars. The gate is on the north side and bears the single word CARREL.

Mrs. Evadne Bailey, of Springdale, verified inscriptions on the tombstones on April 1, 1971.

Carrel, Edna F.
Mar. 1, 1856-

Carrel, J. W.
Aug. 26, 1851-Aug. 20, 1904

Carrel, Ed
July 27, 1855-Jan. 25, 1922

(At the foot of this grave is a marker reading EFC)

DEEN CEMETERY

The old Deen Cemetery is located south of the Black Oak Baptist Church, in a field of a farm owned by Hosea Fincher in June 1969.

Miss Dora Deen checked the cemetery in April, 1971

Deen, Andrew R.
Nov. 1, 1833-Nov. 28, 1883

Deen, Barsheba Durham
Wife of William
May 1, 1799-June 13, 1888

Deen, Delma
June 17, 1893-May 3, 1894

Deen, Elma
June 17, 1893-Aug. 30, 1926

Deen, Margaret J.
Aug. 9, 1841-Nov. 23, 1883

Deen, Wiley D.
3rd Lt. Co. G. Mo. Cav.
Regt. C S A
Jan. 10, 1841-March 26, 1922

Deen, William
Oct. 18, 1799-Sept. 7, 1878

Jarvis, Ollie
Baby Daughter of
Annie Deen Jarvis

Miss Deen has added the following notations:

After Margaret J. Deen - First wife
After Wiley D. Deen - Father
After William Deen - Grandfather
After Delma and Elma Deen - Twins

THE TEBBETTS JOURNAL

by Marian Tebbetts Banes

(EDITOR'S NOTE: This segment of the Tebbetts' story spans that period following the family's flight from Fayetteville to the time they left New York for California.)

It was a sorry looking crowd that reached St. Louis, but Father marched his family into the Planters House in no way ashamed. Hale, about 13 or 14 years old, had grown about a foot in the past year. He had become so tall that Mother had been in constant fear that he might be conscripted into the Confederate Army. He had had no new clothes, and the cuffs to his coat sleeves struck him somewhere near the elbow, and his trousers just below the knee, and they were fringed at the bottom and patched in the seat.

But he still had the little flag in his possession, and he felt he was the man who had brought the family through the most fearful and dramatic period of its existence. He was in no way embarrassed, but Father did take him out and managed in some way to get him a suit of clothes that night. It was not the simple matter to buy ready-made clothes that it is now, and he was soon put into the hands of a tailor.

The fashionable colors that fall were the new aniline dyes, solfarno and magenta, named for the two towns where recent and decisive battles had been fought. When Mother and I had been handed over to dressmakers and milliners under rush order, my hat proudly bore a solfarno feather, and one of Mother's dresses was made of black marina with magenta leaves scattered over. Mother acquired a new, up-to-date hoopskirt, too, and "skyscraper" bonnet, instead of the little two or three year old one that fitted close about the face.

But leaving these trivial things that are among the many things that are remembered and that crowd and clamor for expression, for they must give place to more vital subjects.

The family remained a week or so at the Planters House, while Father was perfecting some business plan through the assistance and military approval of Gen'l Curtis. He and Mother had decided never to return to Fayetteville.

Fayetteville had not been kind to them. Since back in 1850 when Father had made a speech in the Legislature, on the relations of the general government to the states, and at the same time had said that "no matter what his political sentiment might have been they were now submerged under his love and adhesion to the Union," he had been under suspicion. Some persons who were jealous of his business and financial success liked to <u>say things</u> and when the war opened he was a "damned Yankee." His position was irrevocably fixed as a Union man, but he remained quietly at home, paid his taxes and took no active part in the war that was then raging between the South and the North. His friends, Robert Graham and William Baxter, were his comfort. Mr. Baxter was the second, and

the last, president of Arkansas College and the then pastor of the Christian Church. Mr. Graham left Fayetteville soon after Father did. He had been in easy circumstances, but had to borrow $10.00 to undertake the "get-away."

Mr. Baxter remained longer and was a comfort to many a poor soul, after Gen'l Hindman and his army fled from the battle of Prairie Grove, leaving their dead and dying on the field. The Christian Church at Fayetteville was converted into a hospital, and instead of preaching to congregations, he spent many an hour comforting dying men.

That does not mean that there were not dear, dear, dependable friends, friends who stood by no matter what differences there were in political sentiment. Many of these were staunch and true until time ended for them. It was a lady of intense southern leanings who warned Father that there was an arrangement to hang him that night. It was intense rebels who, when they heard that "the Feds were coming," rushed their treasures to Mother for safekeeping.

One of these, a refugee from Missouri and a suspect spy, left her treasures with Mother--a little box holding diamonds. In the meantime, she thought it safer to get out of town before the northern army came and also, in the meantime, Gen. Schofield thought it safer to move the Tebbetts family north. As will be related, the family then began a hegira--a year and a half in Missouri, a summer in the east, then taking a ship down through the Caribbean Sea to Aspinwall, across the Isthmus and up the coast to San Francisco; six months in California, and going home over much the same route, landing in Columbia, Missouri the last of August 1865.

The little box holding the diamonds went along on that journey. After the return from California, the owner was found at her home in Missouri. Her ebulation of thanks is in the old chest in the form of a pink-sheeted letter of extraordinary enthusiasm.

So Mother and Father were busy hunting a new home. At one time they were attracted by the offer of a plantation in Tennessee. With the idea of going to Memphis, Gen'l Curtis wrote the following note of introduction to Gen'l Sherman, then stationed at that point:

"Headquarters, Dept. of the Missouri
St. Louis, Missouri, Octo. 3, 1862

General:

The bearer, J. M. Tebbetts, Esq. is a fugitive from Fayetteville, Arkansas, a man of talents, integrity and loyalty. You can confide in him. He goes down to the neighborhood of Memphis to look after a plantation he is offered. If you can afford him your attention, you may enable a loyal man to earn something to support himself and family.

Very Truly Yours,
S. R. Curtis, Maj. Genl.

Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman
Camping at Memphis."

That letter which is in the old chest was never delivered, however, for about that time a farm of a thousand acres in St. Charles County Missouri was offered in exchange for a southern plantation and permission to move slaves below the Federal line.

Through the courtesy of Gen'l Curtis, the arrangement was made, the Frog Bayou Farm, on the Arkansas River, and the Fayetteville residence standing as payment for the farm. And there the family went via the Northern Missouri R. R., now part of the Northern Pacific, out through the slaughter pens, crossing the river at St. Charles, on and on, reaching Wentzville, the R. R. station, on one cold, bleak, rainy day.

The ride from there to the farm over almost impassable roads was discouraging, and when the four miles had been made and the house reached, it was cold--not a fire. But soon fires were blazing everywhere. Betty, for Betty and Harris were still with the family, was investigating the kitchen and preparing something to eat from material brought from St. Louis.

Everything but personal effects had been left in Fayetteville: piano, furniture, pictures, books. The books, however, were recovered later.

The new home was furnished, amply furnished, for it was a big house and there had been a large, well-to-do family living in it. Of the amplitude of feather beds and pillows, Mother sent a lot to the sanitary commission when the Sanitary Fair was on in St. Louis.

The place must have been run on a large scale. There were three tenant houses, and dozens of negro cabins, and a garden so large that the next summer strawberries and raspberries were gathered by the bushel for all who wanted them.

The neighborhood was settled by a group of Virginia families, well-to-do slave owners but most of them Union men. The man from whom the place was bought was intensely southern. He got away as soon as possible, leaving it open for the new owners.

Father named the place "Exilia" at once, and it became a home for the exiles that they learned to love. Soon the neighbors came visiting, each one bringing something that she thought was needed, bread and baked hams and pies and pound cake, fruits of all kinds and knickknacks. When Mother protested, absolutely embarrassed at the lavishness of things, they said, "Oh, we always look after newcomers for the first few months until they get settled."

The farms were so large that we had no near neighbors, but they came--lovely cultured people--and because of bad roads, in winter on horseback, sometimes two on one horse. One of the neighbors was Judge Barton Bates, son of Attorney General Edward Bates of President Lincoln's first cabinet. Judge Barton, as he was called, was then president of the North Missouri R. R. At one time he took several girls, including myself, over the road on a "pay train" with his wife chaperoning the party. It goes without saying that we had a glorious time.

It was a special train, the "pay train" that stopped at every station, but it was not of the style and luxury of special trains of today. It was out several days, stopping over nights at railroad hotels that were common before the days of Pullman luxuries.

Exilia was only about 30 miles from St. Louis, and many a wayfarer from Arkansas found a resting place there, while making up his mind what to do. Among these was the old Fayetteville music teacher, Mr. Ferd Zellner, who remained and again became our music teacher.

Because of the war, all schools in that part of the country had been closed and, as it was important that my neglected education be resumed, I was for a time, sent to the Convent of the Visitation in St. Louis.

During that time, Father was frequently in the city and he would bring me into the Planters House for a little visit with him. On one of those visits he took me to a dentist for care of the teeth was another thing the vicissitudes of war had interfered with. On explaining that, because of the war disturbances in Arkansas, my teeth had been neglected, the dentist interrupted by saying: "You say you are from Arkansas? Well, I might as well tell you at once that I am a very high-priced man."

Father's eyes flashed, but all he said, and very courteously, was, "I congratulate you, sir, and myself as well, for now I have the right to expect a very high class of work from you."

All winter long I made visits to the dentist's office in charge of a Visitation lay sister, and the "very high bill" for that work is now heavily framed, hanging in the office of a young dentist, one of his highly valued treasues, for it is receipted by J. G. McKellops, who is now recognized as the "father of modern dentistry."

Dark, slender, nervous, but agreeable in manner, Dr. McKellops was not a cultured man, nor one of high education, but after serving me he did dental work for the Empress Eugenie of France, although he was not the dentist who helped her in her famous escape.

On one of these visits to Father, at the hotel, he took me to the theater. The play was "The Stranger." However, I was very young and the play was entirely beyond my comprehension and I seem to retain but one vivid picture of it, that is a profile view of the leading man. He was standing, apparently in a forest, at least there were dark and gloomy trees around him. He was dressed in close-fitting, somber black, and his head hung dejectedly forward while his arms were folded across his chest as he stood in melancholy silence.

In little over a year, this man had dramatically entered a theater box in Washington City, and shot the President of the United States, Abraham Lincoln, for this man in somber black was John Wilkes Booth.

Late in the fall of 1863 I was permitted to go home from school to see a little new brother, whom they named Howard, also to meet the family's old Fayetteville friend, Mrs. William Baxter, who had come to Exilia to keep Mother "comfort" for a while. The Baxters had left Fayetteville soon after the Tebbetts family and were now living in Cincinnati, Ohio where Mr. Baxter was already preaching in one of the largest churches in the city.

There was much talk of selling Exilia. It was too far from town and not suited as a home for an active businessman and a growing family approaching college years.

Father had lately seen Robert Graham, who also lived in Cincinnati. He, too, wanted a permanent home. They talked of California. Quoting from Father's notes, "We two men, lifelong friends, hoped in a new land to forget the sorrows of the past few years, the broken friendships, and ruined homes." They were thinking of California.

Mr. Graham had been solicited by some prominent men of the state to come to California and establish the foundation of a great educational center. He was so imbued with the idea that he had influenced his friend to the extent that both decided on the venture both hoping to find in the new state a permanent home. So Father was selling Exilia with that in mind.

From that time on, someone came every few days to look over the farm, and finally a man came bringing his wife. They were charming people--he threatened with lung trouble, and she possessed of a fine, big, cultured voice. They made quite a visit, she often entertaining the household by singing all the new war songs--"Old Black Shanty," "Tramp, Tramp the Boys are Marching," "To Arms, To Arms," "Tenting Tonight on the Old Camp Ground," and so on. The "To Arms" she sang with great gusto, her fine, big voice fairly filling the house with patriotic fervor with "To arms, to arms! Ye Braves!!"

Little Annie, standing fairly trembling with appreciation, turned to Mother, saying, "Mama, can't she yell!" That, of course, ended the concert as the audience went into gales of laughter. They were the people who finally bought Exilia.

Again quoting from Father's notes: "In August of the year 1864 I, with my family, and Robert Graham and his family, started to California--the trip made, of course, by the Isthmus route."

He should have added another for that trip, for Ferd Zellner, the music teacher, went along with us and remained there and married there.

Saying "Goodbye" to the friends--many of them becoming lifelong friends--in early summer, the family left Exilia, starting out on a hunt for a home. The first stop was St. Louis, where they remained at the Planters House for a week or more, taking in the Sanitary Fair, where, among many more important things, was seen little Nellie Grant, Gen'l Grant's daughter, in an enormous shoe, her chubby face shining out from an "Old Woman in the Shoe" bonnet

as she asked "Buy a doll?" It is said she took in many thousands of dollars for the soldiers by the sale of her dolls, and it kept a score of workers busy dressing and getting them ready for sale.

Leaving St. Louis, the first stop was Cincinnati, Ohio where we were again united with the Grahams and Baxters and where we added another lot of all-time friends, R. M. Bishop, later Governor Bishop of Ohio, and family.

Father liked Cincinnati. Had the Baxters and Grahams decided to make that their home, in all likelihood it would have become his home. But Mr. Baxter wanted to get his children out of the city, and Mr. Graham had the idea of California so largely developed in his brain that he could not dismiss it, and finally it was decided that the two families start to that distant state the last of August.

It is so hot down on the river in the summer that the decision was to get out of the city but live near at hand. So tenacious of friendships were Mother and Father that they decided on Piqua, Ohio where their old friend and next-door neighbor of Fayetteville, T. P. Van Horn was living. He was then chaplain in the army, but his beautiful wife and children were always there and he came and went.

Piqua was only a few miles from Cincinnati and the two families ran back and forth. Once Mother got as far as Cincinnati, on her way to visit her relatives in Kentucky, but she returned. The difficulties which threatened a journey to the Green River Country caused her, with reluctance, to forego the trip.

On July 2, the Tebbetts family left Piqua and went up to Cleveland and took the boat "Arctic" for Buffalo on their way to Niagara Falls where, at the Cataract House, they rested and went sightseeing for several days, then started for a lovely ride down the Mohawk Valley and reached Albany that evening, where we had relatives.

After a week or two in Albany, we took steamer down the Hudson River to New York, where we met the Grahams and Mr. Zellner, and on August 23rd boarded the steamer "Northern Light" on the way to hunt a home in California.

Harris and Betty had long since been given their emancipation papers, but they remained with the family until just before they left Exilia. John Dixon, the man who was stored in the garret at Fayetteville (Betty's husband), secured a good position at blacksmithing in a Kansas town and they left, while Harris wandered off enjoying his freedom and the money Father had given him. Shortly before sailing, both Father and Mother grew anxious about him--as they had raised him from a little boy. Father wrote to Mr. Zellner to hunt him up and give him a choice of going to California with them, but from Mr. Zellner's answer, still in the old chest, he could not be found. Mr. Zellner went from St. Louis back to St. Charles County hunting him, but failed to find him. Both Father and Mother had a little heart throb about Harris.

GENEALOGICAL SECTION

WEAVER-FARLEY

I am doing a WEAVER family history, and am interested in a certain Reuben WEAVER. He died shortly prior to February, 1906. His wife, N. J. FARLEY Weaver, died Feb. 21, 1907. I am assuming they were buried beside one another. Mrs. Weaver was an invalid for a year after Reuben's death and her brother, W. F. FARLEY took care of her and was executor to both estates. Reuben owned the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter, also a strip of 10 rods off the south end of the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section 7, township 16, range 32 west, containing 45 acres. This land was bought from John and Nancy POSTON May 9, 1874, and filed Sept. 4, 1874. If Reuben homesteaded other land, I'd like to know this also. I am searching for Reuben's father's name. I plan to visit Benton and Washington Counties the latter part of April. I will be in search of Reuben's obituary to see if it names his father. My great-grandfather and Reuben were brothers. Mrs. Marilyn Weaver Claussen, Route 3, Spirit Lake, Iowa. 51360

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PAYNE-PARIS-BENNETT-VANZANT

I am searching for information on the family of my great grandparents, John J. and Lucinda PARIS PAYNE. I believe they were in your county as early as 1855.

I have the copies of deeds dated 19 Feb., 1858, where they sold land to John VINZANT, a brother-in-law of Lucinda Payne. Also a copy of deeds of land sold by John J. Payne and his second wife, Isabel, dated 7 Feb., 1868.

I am especially interested in learning the death dates of Lucinda and John J. She is listed in the 1860 census. John J's family is in that census of White River Twp., Boon Grove. On the 1870 census they were in White River Twp., Maguires Store Post Office. The 1880 census is unavailable to me, so I do not know if John J. was living then. In the 1870 census, they were close to my other great grandparents, Hiram and Sarah BENNETT. My grandfather, Solomon Monroe BENNETT and Elva PAYNE VANZANT, were married in Washington County in November, 1870. They lived there until about 1877 when most of the Bennett family moved to Dallas County, Texas.

If your society has copied cemeteries in the area given above, would you be kind enough to check to see if the above Payne is listed. If you have indexes to the wills in the county, please check for John J's and Lucinda Payne's wills. It is possible she left a will, since I have records from McMinn County, Tenn. showing she received an inheritance from her brother in 1858.
Mrs. Orin McClure, Route 1, Hale Center Texas. 79041

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ROGERS-BORDEN

My ancestors, the ROGERS and BORDENS, once lived where the battle of Prairie Grove was fought, so I have been told, and I am interested in learning more about the families. If any one in your organization would be able to enlighten me in any way, I would be very glad to hear from them.

Could you advise me as to whether there is a Methodist Church in the Prairie Grove area? Mrs. C. K. Jackson, Route 2, Box 2008, Red Bluff, California. 96080

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MABERRY

I would like to hear from anyone interested in the Maberry families. Will share or trade information, and will answer all letters. Lillith Stematz, 7607 E. 107th St. Kansas City, Mo. 64134.

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BURROWS-GILSTRAP

Have you any information on Reuben B. Burrows, killed in action at the Battle of Fayetteville, Ark. April 18, 1863. His wife was Nancy; children were J. W., Mary and Locky Jane, all born in Washington County.

I would be very pleased with any information on them. I particularly need the parents of Reuben, and from where, and when, they came to Arkansas.

Locky Jane was my father's mother. I have been told that the restored school at the Prairie Grove Memorial may have the children of Reuben listed. If so, I want to see this.

Please send me any information on the BURROWS name and also, on the name GILSTRAP. Mrs. Lillian Moeller, 130 Ramblewood Street, Bartlesville, Oklahoma. 74003.

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HAYES-WALKER

Can you tell me if there has ever been a tax list for Washington County for 1890 (or any other kind of list for that year) to take the place of the 1890 census which was destroyed by fire? Am trying to find my great-grandparents, Charlie W. HAYES and Sarah WALKER, who lived near Summers, Ark. in that county. Mrs. T. E. Gray Route 1, Elmwood, Oklahoma. 73935.

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FARMER

I would like to hear from anyone having information on the following family found on the 1880 census of Washington County, Ark. Cove Creek Twp., D-307, 1880.

Farmer,	Benjamin S.	Age 30	Born Miss.
	Francis	30	Tenn.
	Mary C.	8	Ark.
	G. (?)	6	Ark.
	Nancy M.	4	Ark.
	Magee F.	9/12	Ark.

I have just completed a record of my grandfather, Charles Owen Farmer, born in Mississippi on March 22, 1855, died Prairie Grove Ark. June 10, 1913. He was a brother of Ben S. Farmer.

I have a complete file on the FARMER family, back to 1613, but somewhere along the line the brothers became separated. Probably after the flood on Fall Creek, April 29, 1893, when the family of Meredith V. Farmer was washed away.

I found where a Jesse F. Farmer, born 1888, died Sept. 4, 1948, was buried in Crawford County. Benjamin had a son named Jesse.

Any information on this family will be appreciated. William C. Hale, 2306 Oak Avenue, Merced, California. 95340.

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FULTS

Do you have any record of anyone who might be tracing the FULTS family? My great-grandfather, Daniel FULTS, was released from the Civil War on September 14, 1862, at Elm Springs. Any information would be surely appreciated. Mrs. B. A. Meigs, Newton Highway, Jasper, Texas. 75951.

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BROWN-GLASS-PERDUE

Would there be a land grant or deed recorded in the 1850's to a John Roark Brown? We are trying to trace our family history, and much seems to center in Washington County. John Roark Brown and wife, Isobel GLASS, it is written in our Bible, took government land in Washington County, lived and died there as did several of their children. John R. BROWN seems to have sold or given land to his daughter, Sdynah PERDUE, who lived there until 1904. One son James Scruggs Brown, also had land in Washington County. Would there be any record of these deeds on file? Mr. and Mrs. William Corteville, 13122 - 8th, Grandview, Missouri. 64030.

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WOOD-BALDWIN-BASHAW-SKELTON

I am interested in cemetery records for persons by the name of Alfred, Gilbert, and Isaac WOOD, Dora (or wife of Elmer) BALDWIN, any BASHAW, and Henry and Lillie SKELTON. Mrs. Clifford Parrett, Route 3, Box 79, West Plains, Missouri. 65775.

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NORMAN-GRAMMER-GIBSON-BUTLER-NIXON

I am working on a history of the NORMANs. James C. NORMAN lived in Washington County, Arkansas in 1865 and later. His first wife was Mary (Polly) GRAMMER and his second wife was Sarah J. GIBSON. Mary Grammer Norman died in Tennessee. Sarah was the daughter of John M. and Martha HARPER GIBSON.

James C. Norman had a brother-in-law, James Shelton BUTLER, who lived in or near Prairie Grove. James Butler's first wife was Mary Norman, sister of James C. Norman. She died in Tennessee and J. S. Butler married a second time and lived in Prairie Grove until his death Sept. 19, 1890. He moved to Washington County in 1863, and may have first lived in Missouri. I think James Shelton Butler's second wife was a Miss NIXON. Mrs. L. E. Bolles, 313 North Santa Ana Avenue, Modesto, California. 95351.

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YELL

I am seeking information on Dewitt Clinton YELL, son of Archibald Yell. Could you tell me the year and place of his birth? Do you have a picture of him? Did he have a family? Was he in the army? Are there any Yells in Fayetteville now? Dewitt Clinton Yell attended college at Georgetown and practiced law in Fayetteville. Dwight Lynn Alford, Route 4, Morrison, Tennessee. 37357.

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GRANT-JONES

I am trying to locate my ancestors back there. My maiden name was GRANT, daughter of Thomas Grant who died in 1929. I need to know about his parents, Elisha Franklin and Dulcina GRANT. Dulcina was the daughter of Thomas JONES.

I would like to take the magazine if you print one, also any other information on my families. Mrs. Letha Romane, 705 East Inyo, Tulare, California. 93274.

(Note: We found the marriage record of Mrs. Romane's grandparents Elisha Franklin and Dulcina Grant Jones.)

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FROM THE EDITOR

The historic Headquarters House, operated by the Society, opened for the season May 31. The house is open from 2-4 p. m. daily except Monday, with members of the Women's Civic Club acting as hostesses. Miss Betty Askew is chairman of the hostess committee. If you are in Fayetteville, be sure to stop by and visit Headquarters House.

In order to finance the House and other projects of the Society an auction has been tentatively set for October. Mr. and Mrs. Tom Lavender are planning the fund raising event and more details will be forthcoming as the summer progresses. Area residents who have items to donate should give the Lavenders a call. The items can be picked up any time and stored until the sale.

We've had several inquiries about when the cemetery lists will be printed. The answer is we've started. Three of the lists are in this issue with others to come in each succeeding issue. Robert Logan has undertaken the task of preparing the lists for publication, and he needs assistance. If you can give him a hand by double-checking cemeteries in your area of Washington County, give him a call.

Work is progressing on the three booklets the Society has planned for this year. A continuation of the "Lord's Vineyard"--the history of the Latta Family is now at the printer's and should be ready for distribution by midsummer. Also in preparation are the history of the FINE family and an Index to the past seven years of FLASHBACK. We have some other ideas, but they will have to wait.

Every time we turn around, it seems, there are some new postal regulations to deal with, so if you are planning to move, be sure to notify us as far in advance of publication date as possible. We think we have the problem solved so the Post Office will return the booklets to us, but we have to pay extra postage so we'll appreciate your cooperation.

A great big "Thank you!" goes from your editor and the staff to Ken Good for the cover design, and to Deane Carter for his assistance while secretary McConnell has been laid up. Incidentally, Lloyd is spending a few hours almost every day in the office, and we're slowly getting things in order.

Membership is climbing toward 600. An ever-increasing membership gives the Society more funds with which to work, and we hope a better and better publication.

Attention Northwest Arkansas Members: For the time being, you will be notified of coming meetings in area news media. We are always short of volunteer help and it is also a money saver.

Speaking of our general meetings, approximately 75 members and guests gathered at the Farmington School Cafeteria May 13 to hear a brief history of the Farmington area given by Miss Beulah Smith.

We hope Miss Smith will allow us to publish some of the Farmington area history which she has accumulated. She is a descendant of W. H. Engels who was among the early settlers in that area.

Upcoming in the August issue of FLASHBACK will be a history of the MALONE family; another segment in the SHANNON family history, and a story taken from the records kept by five justices of the peace in Valley Township of Madison County from 1891 through 1901.

The journal containing these records is on loan to the Society from Mrs. Curtis Vaughan of Hindsville. It belongs to Billy Stafford who discovered it in the attic of a house in Hindsville.

Although this book deals primarily with Madison County, county lines were no barrier to families in the early days and many names found in the records are familiar in Washington County, too.

Also in the August issue will be more cemetery lists, beginning with Gehring's Chapel; a continuation of the 1890 marriage records and of the Circuit Court records.

There is now a resident for the Tebbetts (Headquarters) house. The Society board approved Lin Wright for the position and he will have moved in by the time you read this. The Society is happy to have someone in the house--as a security measure.

We hope you enjoy this issue of FLASHBACK. Volume 21, Number 1 is already out of print--we had a big demand for our first issue, and, frankly, we're delighted it was so popular. We're still accepting memberships.

Those who join after June 1st will receive the remaining issues of this year, plus the first issue of Volume 22. So keep those memberships coming in. Membership dues are only $3.00 per year, and that includes a subscription to four issues of FLASHBACK. Any extra contributions, unless specifically designated, go to the upkeep of the Headquarters House.

-- Dorris Hendrickson

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SURVEYS

"We learn with much pleasure, that the Surveyor General at St. Louis, has, at length, determined on commencing the surveys in Lovely's Purchase. It will be welcome news to the citizens of Crawford County, and to many of those in other parts of the Territory, as it will at once banish all their apprehensions of seeing Lovely's Purchase pass into the hands of the Indians." Tuesday, Nov. 28, 1826. From "Wilderness to Statehood with William E. Woodruff" by Thomas Rothrock. Excerpts from the Arkansas Gazette

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LETTERS FROM READERS

Mrs. W. L. Hare of Bloomfield, N. M. writes: "Enclosed find my membership dues to the Historical Society. Some time back I was told a record had been made of all the graves in Washington County. I am interested in Susanna Wyatt, wife of Wesley West Wyatt. The Wyatt family names are given in the 1850 census of Washington County.

"You might be interested in knowing that Wesley West Wyatt and his second wife, Margaret Elizabeth, are buried at Mount Comfort, but their stones were destroyed when new custodians took over the cemetery.

"They were my great-grandparents. I also have a grandmother, Telitha Cumi Nation and her infant son, James A. Nation buried in Weddington Cemetery.

"If a list of cemeteries is available, I would appreciate knowing how to obtain it and what it would cost."

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Mrs. Wanda Malone Buckner of Wayzata, Minnesota sends in a brief history of her great-grandfather, James Moses Malone who moved to Washington County about 1854 from Tennessee. His family lived on the Mineral Springs Road for many years.

Mrs. Buckner writes: "I just received my first copy of FLASHBACK and I can't begin to tell you how much I enjoyed it. Keep up the good work."

She has spent several years working on the Malone family tree and would like to hear from anyone connected with the family. Her address is 3175 North Shore Drive, Wayzata, Minnesota. 55391.

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"Thank you for so kindly giving us directions via telephone to the location of Carters Store. With your help we were able to go directly to the cemetery where my great grandmother was buried in 1882 and where my father, at age 10, planted a cedar tree to mark her grave.

"Our information--or clues--to the location of the old cemetery were so scanty that we were fearful that our search would be tedious, and perhaps not fruitful. You can understand, therefore, how pleased we are that you made our mission so easy, and so successful." Dahl J. Kirkpatrick, Albuquerque, New Mexico.

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